

Press Hides New Stalin Offer To Ban Threat of A-Bomb War

An Editorial

THE HISTORIC announcement of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin opens up to our country once more an honorable, practical, and secure plan for saving humanity from atomic war.

Here are the facts of life as Stalin put them in words that every single man and woman on this earth can understand:

- The Soviet Union can make and is making atomic weapons of all caliber.

- The Soviet Union wants to destroy its atomic weapons if we will do likewise under a United Nations system of inspection which will have full right to go anywhere anytime to make sure that no atomic weapons are being made.

- The Soviet Union has no intention of ever using its atomic weapons aggressively against the United States.

- The Washington leadership is piling up A-bombs with the main goal of using them against the Soviet Union.

- An atomic attack by the U.S. against the Soviet Union will find the USSR fully equipped to counter this blow in its own defense.

WASHINGTON AND THE PRESS are haddling these stark facts of life with an incredible disregard of the American interest and American welfare.

The sole answer of the Washington spokesmen is to roar like utterly bewildered and unreasoning men for "more and bigger bombs!"

The sole tactic of the press is to conceal Stalin's renewed proposal for outlawing atomic warfare, concealing the Soviet Union's frank, open, and completely clear adherence to a plan for UN inspection to guarantee the banning of all atomic weapons in all countries, including itself and the USA.

It is on two vital points that the press and the Truman Administration are deceiving the country regarding A-bomb control:

- It is a lie that the Soviet Union opposes UN inspection. On the contrary, Soviet Delegate Vishinsky has told the UN again and again that the USSR favors UN inspection.

On November 23, 1949, Vishinsky told the UN General

Assembly that it wants the UN atomic commission to "have the right to access to any enterprise engaged in the production, extraction, processing or stockpiling of atomic raw materials as well as enterprises dealing with the use of atomic energy."

Not a single capitalist newspaper printed this offer, — repeated many times since—in 1949. Not a single capitalist newspaper is telling the truth about this offer today as Stalin renewed it.

IT IS EQUALLY A LIE, echoed in every newspaper dispatch and editorial up and down the land, that the Soviet Union insists on a veto in the UN atomic commission.

For on the same day, November 23, 1949, Vishinsky told the UN and the Truman administration this:

"It is obvious that under our proposal no unanimity principle, no veto, would be called for."

This too was suppressed in November 1949, by the New York Times and the entire press from coast to coast.

It is being suppressed and blatantly lied about today in the same papers which withheld from their readers the Soviet Union's waiver of the veto in the atomic commission.

WASHINGTON HAS two choices—

To act for America's welfare and safety by agreeing to outlaw the A-bomb, to set up a UN system of inspection to make the ban stick;

Or to push our nation into a suicidal atomic race in which there can be no victory, but only horror, destruction, and unbelievable suffering.

There is no question as to which the American people want. To pile up bigger stockpiles is no security; it is the opposite. The only security is in negotiation to abolish atomic war. The sanity of the nation must make itself heard as the atomic madmen frantically yell for bigger and bigger death plans.

Premier Stalin's Estimate Of the A-Bomb Situation

The full text of Stalin's Pravda interview on atomic weapons is not yet available. The press gives a partial text which we reprint below:

Q.—"What do you think about the hullabaloo roused recently in the foreign press in connection with the testing out of an atom bomb in the Soviet Union?"

A.—"Indeed, a test was recently made by us on a type of atomic bomb."

The Prime Minister was quoted as having added: "Tests on atomic bombs of various calibers will be made in the future under the plan for the defense of our country from attack from the British-American aggressive bloc."

Further questions and answers in the interview included:

Q.—"In connection with the tests on atomic bombs, public figures in the United States raise a hullabaloo and shout about a threat to the security of the United States of America. Are there any grounds for such alarm?"

A.—"There are no grounds for such alarm. Leaders of the United States of America cannot fail to know that the Soviet Union is not

only against the use of the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition, for the cessation of its production."

Prime Minister Stalin was quoted as having added:

"As is known, the Soviet Union has several times demanded the prohibition of the atomic weapon, but it has each time met the refusal of the powers of the Atlantic bloc."

This means that in the event of an American attack on our country, the ruling circles of the United States will use the atomic bomb. Precisely this circumstances compelled the Soviet Union to have the atomic weapon in order to be

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Koreans Offer New Site for Truce Talks

TOKYO, Monday, Oct. 8.—The Korean People's Army and the Chinese command today proposed that truce talks be resumed at Pan Mun Jom, south of Kaesong, and that the neutral zone be extended to include Munsan, which is inside the Ridgway lines and is

south of the Nmjun River. The proposal was contained in a note to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, which is as follows:

"In your last message, you have not mentioned any new reason for the unsuitability of the Kaesong conference site, therefore there is nothing substantiate your demand to change the peace talk site."

"However, your message repeatedly demands the change of the site. What you demand, if not to further delay the negotiations, is to evade the responsibility of the series of provocative incidents violating the Kaesong neutrality agreement."

"The incidents of your violating the Kaesong neutrality agreement already have been written down in the record of history. Even if the conference site is changed, this fact cannot be erased. Your responsibility regarding such incidents cannot be evaded by changing the conference site."

"It is a known fact the issue confronting us now is to resume the peace conference talks."

"If at a meeting of representatives of both sides, the neutralization of the conference site and an agreement on the security of the conference site were firmly agreed upon, violation of such an agreement as you have repeatedly made, are not to occur again. Naturally, both sides must take the responsibility in abiding by such an agreement."

"It cannot be tolerated that you make only our side promise and your side arbitrarily break the agreement on the pretext that you have no responsibility in that area and seem ignorant."

"For this purpose and also in order to see whether you are sincere in the peace negotiations, we shall make one more effort."

"In other words, we propose to you that the neutrality area of the ceasefire conference site be extended in a rectangular shape to include Kaesong and Munsan and that the place of the conference be changed to Pan Mun Jom, and that both sides take the responsibility in protecting the conference site."

"At the same time, we propose

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Labor Department Reports 21 Critical Jobless Areas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said today that unemployment is increasing in many big industrial areas despite the defense boom and stepped-up hiring by war plants.

Unemployment in Detroit is estimated at nearly 100,000 and the Labor Department predicted it will remain at about that level for the first half of 1952. Other estimates go as high as 200,000 for Detroit and 300,000 for all Michigan.

Other areas with serious unemployment problems include Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.; Crab Orchard, Ill.; Terre Haute, Vincennes and Cumberland, Ind.; Brockton, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; Jackson, Miss.; Manchester, N. H.; Asheville and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Altoona, Pottsville, Scranton, Uniontown - Connellsville and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Laredo and Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex., and New York.



TOBIN

150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Rights Committee

The formation of an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee by more than one hundred and fifty founders was announced yesterday by its acting chairman, Professor

Paul Lehman of Princeton Theological Seminary and its acting secretary, Mr. James Imbrie, retired investment banker.

The purposes of the organization are to help mobilize public opinion, nationally and regionally, in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties, and to render such

aid as it can to victims of current abridgment of these liberties in politics, education and the professions. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is pledged to a strictly non-partisan policy and where constitutional rights are involved, will defend accused or persecuted persons irrespective of politics, race, color or creed.

The committee does not aim to compete with existing civil liberties organizations, but hopes to be able to move with dispatch in situations where these organizations, but hopes to be able to move with dispatch in situations where these organizations are unable or unwilling to act.

The founders come from 39 states and include more than 50

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9,000 at 3 Meetings Pray for Korea Peace

— See Page 3 —

To Take Dodge Strike Vote Against Speedup

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—While CIO Auto Workers Union president Walter Reuther was telling a mass meeting of auto workers in the city of Flint that the main problem before the union was winning priorities of steel and copper to stimulate war production, the membership meeting of Dodge Local 3 here was voting to take a strike vote against speedup.

Harassed by layoffs that have hit 11,000, the membership voted to take a strike vote Oct. 23. Some 37,000 worked in Dodge's before the layoffs.

The union leaders gave as the reason for the 23 days period, the

Capitol Crooks Same Men Out to Get Me—Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The suspension of local tax officials "highlights the fact that the government has grown corrupt from the lowest echelon of service



HARRY BRIDGES

right up to the White House, itself." Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, said today.

"This is the same corrupt political mob which in conjunction with our enemies in the labor movement brought about the framed convictions of myself, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt," Bridges continued. "And it was precisely because we wouldn't go along with sellout and corrupt deals that this political group in combination with their cohorts in CIO cooked up the frameup."

Plot De-Control Of All Rentals in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (FP).—This is the only large city in central California still under rent control, but not for long—if a new campaign by the Apartment House Industry of San Francisco Inc. succeeds.

At a meeting where the decontrol campaign was planned, landlord chief Joseph A. Brown said his organization is undertaking a survey aimed at decontrolling 160,000 rental units.

'New China Is Wonderful,' Writes Professor

All Work for Better Life, Says American Teacher

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—"The new China is wonderful," says a letter from a "pro-American" professor in China, written to a former missionary to that country, and reprinted in the Courier-Journal here. The medical missionary, who worked in China for 39 years, is F. F. Tucker. The letter was postmarked in Hong Kong, a British colony.

Mr. Tucker, commenting on the letter, declares:

"This man's viewpoint is not the popular one in this country, but would we not be wiser if we delved into matters so as to know all sides and angles, even though the angles be sharp ones?"

The portion of the letter from China quoted by Mr. Tucker follows:

"This summer there is a camp on the campus for high school and

need to carry an educational campaign on how speedup has caused the mass layoffs. It was also reported at the meeting that plant committeemen from other Chrysler plants throughout the city met recently, and while taking no formal vote said they might strike vote along with the Dodge vote.

Under the guise of inventory some 147,000 auto workers recently got a one-week layoff, one of the longest "inventories" seen here. In a leaflet signed by the entire 30 member executive board of Dodge local, the union leaders charged the company will open up a plant-wide speedup drive right after inventory.

A union leaflet signed by the local executive board charges the Chrysler Corp. is returning to its old method of using stoolpigeons.

When Norman Matthews, UAW-Chrysler director, met with the corporation recently, the company officials presented 15 reports of company spies all designed to show how workers were "not producing."

Over a month three committeemen on the final assembly line were fired because they headed the fight that men working underneath the cars in the pits to be provided with coveralls.

Then on the zig-zag cushion job the company demanded a raise in production from five jobs an hour to eight. The company fired Jimmy Solomon, plant committee on this job, and two rank and file workers to force through the speedup.

Reuther, speaking at his caucus meeting berated Solomon.

They Rate Their Local Tops In the Fight for Negro Rights

By ABNER W. BERRY

The 7,500 Negro and white members of Local 475 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers rate their local tops in the fight for Negro rights. The level of their fight which includes upgrading issues, participation in the campaigns to free Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven and other fights against jimcrow justice, is traced by leaders to the union's efforts to build the Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

"When we started to support the Negro Labor Council, we got much closer to our Negro members. Then we began learning things," Mifton Cameron, Local 475's straight-talking business manager, told this reporter. Cameron, seated in his office on the

UE Local 475 Business Manager Tells Of Support to National Negro Convention

fourth floor of the building occupied by the union at 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, outlined some of the things the leaders learned.

NEGROES BEST MEMBERS

In the tough struggle against raiding forays by the CIO right-wing and a number of hard-fought strikes, Cameron said his local found that "Negro workers were our most loyal supporters in walking the picket lines and giving financial support," the best shops, he continued, were those with large numbers of Negro workers. "So in the interest of our union we had to show these workers

UN-AMERICANS TOLD HOW HER FOREBEAR WAS PILLORIED TOO

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—The House un-American subcommittee, often accused of violating the Bill of Rights in its current film industry witchhunt, has run headfirst into a descendant of a man who played a role in formulating that part of the U. S. Constitution.

And the witness has refused to be a part of the inquisition—standing on the constitutional rights accorded her by the Bill of Rights. Miss Georgia Backus was one of four film figures who defied the congressional group in its hearings here. She had been a stage, radio and screen actress for 30 years, and also is a writer credited with notable achievements as a pioneer in radio.

Called to the witness stand, Miss Backus was informed the committee "has information you are a member of the Communist party."

Miss Backus refused to answer the question, stating, "It is not only my right, but my duty to claim the privilege of the 5th Amendment. I do so."

She submitted, instead, a written statement, that told of her direct descent from the noted Colonial figure, John Alden, and spoke even more proudly of her an-

cestor, Rev. Isaac Backus, who "was in a measure responsible for the First Amendment to our Constitution."

In 1774, as a member of a "Committee of Grievances," Reverend Backus traveled 471 miles to Philadelphia to submit a protest to the colonial government. He was called an "enthusiast," hounded, persecuted and thrown into jail.

Calling attention to his refusal to be cowed, Miss Backus said, "I would not be true to my heritage if I did not do my part in this struggle. . . . I say, in the words used by the Reverend Backus to answer his accuser, 'You may call it enthusiasm or what you please.' I will not be a party to the destruction of the liberties for which he fought."

Preceding her on the stand were Philip Stevenson, playwright-screen writer, and Daniel and Mrs. Lilith James, writers. Their refusal to comply with committee desires was in marked contrast to their immediate predecessor on the stand, Screen Writer Martin Berkeley. Berkeley, fumbling with a sheaf of notes, had managed to identify as "Communists" 157 persons in less than two hours of testimony.

FOOD SHORTAGE CRITICAL, PRICES HIGH IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Oct. 7 (Telepress).—The crisis in Israel's food and general supply situation has led to "a state of mind approaching panic," the pro-government Jerusalem Post reports. Constantly rising black market prices and the continuation of the "guns instead of butter" policy have been denounced at workers' and housewives' hunger demonstrations in Israel's towns recently, the Communist paper Kol Haam reports.

The monthly ration, which is much below that of last year, was the following last month: meat, less than a pound; sugar, a pound; cheese, a fifth of a pound; fish, two-thirds of a pound; flour, about a pound. The potato ration was

2 pounds in August. Vegetables and fruit were virtually unavailable throughout the midsummer in a country famous for its export of oranges and citrus fruit. Neither was there any cocoa, rice, milk, fat, oil and biscuits. The distribution of rationed food is, now in most instances, months behind schedule; no flour, sugar, oil or margarine rations were distributed in August and the meager meat ration has not been available for three weeks.

Most of the officially distributed food disappears to the black market where prices are 700 to 1,000 percent higher than official prices.

At the same time, the official prices of bread and poultry were

raised in August. Prices of eggs went up by 20 percent and macaroni by 15 percent. The present wages cover only two-thirds of the minimum subsistence level, assessed by government bodies.

Kol Haam reports that the number of suicides is increasing in the country. "The police records explain the suicides by 'mental fatigue' but they do not say that the roots of this 'mental fatigue' are to be found in the lack of food in workers' families and that the suicides are the product of terrible living conditions" Kol Haam emphasizes.

Blaming "last winter's drought," "lack of foreign exchange," and the "flood of new immigrants" for the present plight of the Israeli working people, the government forgets the main causes of the situation: huge dollar amounts spent on strategic works and armaments obviously greatly exceeding the local defense requirements, the government's submission to the United States' demands not to develop Israeli industry and not to utilize the country's natural resources, the boycott of trade with East European countries, reduced imports of Western goods earmarked for the Korean war and unheard of profiteering of the capitalists during the present inflation in Israel.

Communist Vote in Sweden Increased

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7 (Telepress).—At two municipal by-elections the Swedish Communists increased their vote as compared with the last elections in 1950. In Skelleftea they increased their percentage of the vote from five to seven percent and gained two seats. A large percentage gain was made in Kungsoer and one seat was gained.

were himself, and two Negro leaders of the local—Roy McLeod, an organizer and director of organization for the union's New York council, and Roy Best, executive board member who works in a shop.

"We have assigned two staff members—Charles Lange and Roy McLeod—to work with the shops for the Negro Labor Council convention," Cameron reported. Already, he said, the union was sure of sending a minimum of 13 delegates from shops, and he indicated that there would almost surely be more than that.

Cameron disagreed with those trade union leaders who feared the organization of the Negro workers in councils as a threat to

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Ohio U. Ban on Quaker Spread To Churches

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State University's witchhunt ban on a campus appearance by D. Cecil Hinshaw, Quaker peace lecturer, spread Friday to other groups. Even to the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union got into the thought-control act, with its head, Mrs. Esther Madsen, announcing nervously: "If Ohio State doesn't think their young people should hear him (Dr. Hinshaw), maybe we ought to watch our step, too."

Dr. Hinshaw, was refused permission to speak by Ohio State President Howard L. Bevis, who acted under a recent board of trustees order requiring all campus speakers to be screened by the university president.

The board order, which said the university must not be used "as an agency of un-American propaganda," was criticized yesterday by a committee representing the entire faculty of Ohio State. The committee, acting on the initiative of a committee composed of College of Education faculty members, asked the board of trustees to reconsider its order, which followed the appearance on the campus of Dr. Harold O. Rugg of Columbia University, frequent target of reactionaries.

Dr. Bevis's refusal to say specifically why a speaker is banned is promptly followed by an inference of "disloyalty" by a banned speaker.

N. J. Berry Dies, Dancer Kin of 'Worker' Writer

The sudden death Friday night, Oct. 5, of Nyas J. Berry, one of the brothers of the famous dance team, has shocked the entertainment world. Berry, 39, also brother of Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker, was stricken in his home at 2040 Seventh Ave.

Born in New Orleans, La., Berry began his stage career at the age of six as a child elocutionist in Chicago. A few years later he and his younger brother, James, formed a dancing team, toured the country and became famous at the Old Harlem Cotton Club.

After a trip to Europe in 1929 with Lew Leslie's famous show, "Blackbirds," they were joined by another brother, Warren. The three became the world famous "Berry Brothers," known for their amazing dance and acrobatic interpretations. Since then, except for the years of World War II, the dancers appeared yearly in Europe and played to capacity houses wherever they appeared in the United States.

They were in Brazil after the war, and their last and most recent appearance was in Cuba.

He is survived by his wife, Juanita, five brothers—Bonner and Clarence of Touston, Tex.; his dance partners, James and Warren, of New York; Abner W. of New York, and his father, Ananias J. W. Berry of Los Angeles.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed yesterday. But the body will lie in state beginning Monday at the Ross Funeral Parlor, 112 West 133rd St.

9,000 at 3 N. Y. Meetings Pray for Korea Peace Now

More than 9,000 New Yorkers from all parts of the city yesterday converged at three simultaneous Peace Prayer vigils in Manhattan. Sponsored by the Interfaith Committee for Peace, the dramatic rallies drew 2,500 people to the Rockland Palace, 3,500 to St. Nicholas Arena and 3,000 to Manhattan Center.

The downpour failed to stem the attendance. Workers, housewives, students, professionals, merchants, Negro and white, of all political opinions and denominations joined in united prayer for immediate cessation of war in Korea. They cheered clergymen, labor leaders and Negro spokesmen who challenged the bipartisan wormakers and pleaded for a great people's peace coalition.

PRAYER FOR PEACE.

The following Family Prayer for Peace, proposed by the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action, was made at the meetings:

"Dear God, who blesses and sustains the peacemakers, we raise our voices in earnest plea that You hear our prayer and help our work for peace. As we pray we are mindful of the thousands of our boys and their families and the millions in Korea and the rest of the world who join us in this cry.

"We are filled with dread that

after almost three months of negotiations for peace, there is no peace; that casualties, the missing, the dead and displaced number in the millions. . . .

"We ask that our President hear our plea. We ask Thee to bless our path as we seek out friends and families to petition the President to bend his efforts towards an end to the hostilities in Korea, the prelude to peace on earth."

MANHATTAN CENTER.

The Manhattan Center meeting was presided over by the Rev. Edward McGowan, of the Episcopal Methodist Church of the Bronx, who read the Prayer of Peace.

Morris Carnovsky, actor, introduced Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist. Prof. Morrison said:

"The decision that the atomic weapon has not been used was not the decision of the generals but the decision of the common people of the world."

Ted O. Thackrey, publisher of The Compass, declared: "The way to peace now can be had if we, the people all over the world, are determined the fighting shall stop and the debating shall begin." Thackrey suggested that prayers should not only be said for Truman but for "all leaders of the world who have failed us in this crisis."

ROCKLAND PALACE.

The Rockland Palace meeting was co-chaired by Rev. Harley Kilgore, pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church of Harlem, and Rev. Willard Uphaus.

Mrs. Molly Lucas told of her experiences in organizing for peace in Brooklyn. She was accompanied by her two children, Robert, 6, and Roberta, 8. After their mother finished, Roberta told the cheering audience, "I like peace, because I don't want to die. We all want peace because war is terrible." Robert said, "I like peace because I don't think people should fight."

Rev. John Arapura, of Calcutta, India, a student at Columbia University, urged the people of the United States to fight for peace.

"The future," he said, "looks dismal and gloomy, but it is also a time of unparalleled opportunity for the people of the world to achieve peace. Peace has to be fought for."

Douglas Glasgowe, executive director of the youth division of the American Peace Crusade, called for unity of all the peoples of the U.S., black and white, all creeds and religions, to achieve peace. Glasgowe denounced the hate "that has been directed against the

Korean people as colored people."

In the U.S., he said, "the appearance of that hate symbol of slavery, the Confederate flag, and the increase of racism and of the oppression of my people" is a byproduct of war hysteria.

Main speaker of the afternoon, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, declared that

by no other method can the problems of the world be solved "save by peace." Dr. DuBois denounced the huge military spending of the U.S., declaring, "No nation can conquer the world by spending 60 billions a year."

He pointed out that "the Soviet (Continued on Page 6)

Stalin Statement on A-Bomb Given Wide Publicity in USSR

Thousands of Soviet citizens thronged public bulletin boards in Moscow over the weekend to read Premier Joseph Stalin's first announcement that Russia is testing atomic bombs, press dispatches reported yesterday.

Copies of Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper which carried Stalin's letter, were posted on bulletin boards along the city's principal thoroughfares. Stalin's statement was virtually the sole topic of conversation at Vnukovo Airport, outside Moscow, where U.S. Ambassador Alan G. Kirk left for Berlin en route to the United States.

Diplomats from a score of nations who came to see Kirk off huddled in small groups and dis-

cussed Stalin's statement that Russia tested an atomic bomb recently and that such tests will continue.

Win Strike in Reich Fishing Industry

BERLIN, Oct. 7 (Telepress).—

The three-day strike of 8,000 workers of the Cuxhaven fish industry ended recently with a victory for the workers. The management has been forced to grant a 12 percent wage increase, following unsuccessful attempts to recruit strikebreakers. While the negotiations were proceeding, the Social Democratic paper Cuxhavener Presse published a large advertisement of the managers calling for strikebreakers for the fish industry factories.

Low Registration Gives Bigger Tasks to Progressives

By MICHAEL SINGER

Only 1,818,540 New Yorkers qualified during the six-day registration period to vote in the important Municipal elections on Nov. 7. This figure is 443,532 fewer registrants or 19 percent less than the total for the last off-year elections in 1947.

Not since 1943 has the registration been so low. In that year the total registration was 1,751,156.

Aside from the overt sabotage of registration by the Democrats and Republicans who made no appeals to the voters in the entire enrollment period, the low turnout reflects uninterest in the machine candidates and their programs, and popular disgust with the two-party undeworld tieing. That this revulsion did not express itself in storming of the polls by anti-machine and independent-minded voters is a fact that should arouse progressives, especially ALP campaigners, to the big job ahead in the few weeks remaining for elections.

In only three assembly districts in the entire city was there an increase over the 1947 registration. They were the 6th A.D. in Manhattan, composing the huge Stuyvesant Town development, where 8,733 more voters enrolled, and the 8th and 9th A.D.'s in Queens. Not a single borough showed a registration increases over the comparable 1947 elections. The largest borough decrease was in the Bronx which fell off 25 percent. Only 368,398 voters there registered as against 488,424 in 1947. In Brooklyn, the 633,954 qualifications were 22 percent less than the 814,272 four years ago. Richmond also showed a 22 percent drop. There 52,015 bothered to register; in 1947 there were 59,550 enrollees for the six-day period. Manhattan was down by 19 percent, the same drop shown citywide. In that Tammy-ridden county 441,846 persons registered. In 1947 it was 546,537.

The smallest decrease was in Queens which was off by 7 percent from the last off-year election. As compared to the 453,280 who registered then there was a turnout of 422,027 this year.

Persual of registration turnouts in workingclass and Negro districts should give progressive campaign workers sober and fulltime food for thought. In Brownsville, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Harlem, East Side, Morrisania, Lower East Bronx, Tremont, Hunts Point, Jamaica, Corona, Williamsburg, Brighton, Chelsea, and Flatbush, (Continued on Page 6)

55 House GOP'ers Assail Jessup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Fifty-five House Republicans today urged the Senate to reject the nomination of Ambassador Philip C. Jessup as delegate to the U.N. General Assembly. They addressed their views to Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), whose Foreign Relations subcommittee is considering Jessup's nomination.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) had previously told the subcommittee that Jessup has "an unusual affinity for Communist causes."

Rain Halts World Series; It's Maglie vs. Reynolds Today

By LESTER RODNEY.

The Giants finally got a day off yesterday, but it came when it was least wanted. With a two to one lead over the Yanks, they felt they had the champs on the run and were set to make it three to one with the biggest strategic pitching advantage of the World Series.

Sal Maglie, with three days rest, had been primed to go against a Yankee second-liner, Johnnie Sain, the veteran cast-off from the Boston Braves. The Yanks were down to this choice after having used their big three of Reynolds, Lopat and Raschi.

But this big edge went down the drain with the dismal Sunday rain and now the Yanks can come back today with their doubt no-hit ace, Allie Reynolds, who figures to be much tougher the second time around. Tomorrow it will be Larry Jansen and Ed Lopat, repeating their second game duel. If the Giants sweep the next two, it's all over.

Otherwise, the Series moves back to the Stadium Wednesday for a sixth game, and a seventh on Thursday, if needed.

Before the enforced day off, the Giants, baseball's new miracle team, had swept through the most dramatic week in baseball history without a letup, careening from the season's final weekend through a three-game playoff with the Dodgers and right into the Series.

With a day off to check impressions it must be said that the Giants looked like a good bet to win the Series and end the long Yankee domination over the National League. They have acted completely unafraid of the Yankee name and reputation. They have soundly rapped the Yanks' overpowering right-handed aces and shown fine pitching for three days without yet unlimbering their own ace, Maglie. The impression hitting many observers is that the Giants are simply a better team than the Yanks. They have shown more life and drive, and to date more hitting power down the center of the batting order. Many fans thought that this year the National League top-liners, the Giants and the Dodgers, made their league stronger than the American, an opinion but-

tressed by the all-star game outcome.

The Yanks have shown no such single commanding start as the Giants' Monte Irvin, a great all-around player in his prime. The Yanks' big man, 37-year-old Joe DiMaggio, has gone hitless in eleven tries, and simply does not look like the old DiMaggio. It's been a long year, to which he has contributed much. But, as often happens, a World Series suddenly highlights for all to see the inescapable decline of a great performer. Larry Berra, the Yankee's other key hitter, has not looked too good either. The AL's outstanding catcher has gone through a gruelling 141-game season, which is a lot of catching. With all the talk of the Giants wearying finish, it should also be recalled that the Yanks only broke away from a close season-long race toward the end.

Of course, there are a lot of professionals on this Yankee club and the score is only two games to one. The picture could shift dramatically with a Reynolds triumph over Maglie today tying things up. Even a fading athlete like DiMaggio can break out in a flash of his old form, as the respectful Giant pitchers are (Continued on Page 6)

REUTHER—MIGHTY HUNTER OF METALS

By GEORGE MORRIS (Article Three)

DETROIT.—An examination of Walter Reuther's speeches last week as he opened a drive to whip his own balking forces into line for his war program indicates a three-fold objective.

• To counteract the strong impression John L. Lewis' June 23 speech has made upon the auto workers, particularly the charge that "the pseudo-intellectual nitwit" (Reuther) spends more time in Washington than on the "bread and butter problems of the members."

• To open war on Ford Local 600, now battling for its life against the Ford Motor Co.'s runaway shop tactic, and to fight the local's program that is drawing wide support in the UAW

generally.

• To direct fire particularly against the leaders of Ford Local 600 who by their own unity for a fighting program, have set an example to the entire union.

The actual content of Reuther's speeches show, however, that he is on the defensive, because every point he makes is really an effort to mend fences concept of a "butter and guns" breaking down because his own economy is being proven phony.

How, for example, does Reuther hit back at Lewis and the Ford Local's program? He calls not for a fighting unity of labor against the employers, nor for a fight against speedup or the wage freeze, but for solving employers' problems—the finding

of more steel, copper and aluminum—this last, he says, is the "bread and butter problem of today."

The shortage of these metals, he says, "is the issue."

REUTHER spent a sizeable part of his speeches in upbraiding the employers for not seeing, as he argued in 1947, that the capacity for those metals was too low or for ignoring his suggestion that the battlefields of World War II were "full of scrap" that should have been gathered. Now, he went on, he gets frequent phone calls from C. E. Wilson of General Motors and others, with cries of "help, help." So he, Reuther, has to drop his union work and rush to Washington (Continued on Page 4)

Negro Press Roundup

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist, Earl Brown, attacks Jack O'Brien, Journal-American columnist, and Red Channels for redbaiting of Lena Horne.

"Miss Horne, not unlike some other celebrities, has a deep feeling for human justice and fair play," declares Brown. "Therefore, she has often given her time and her money to help get fair play and justice for the oppressed, particularly Negroes. Since she, herself, is a Negro, she feels deeply the slights, the pains and the ills, members of her race must suffer constantly. She also feels those of people of other groups. Her desire to help improve the lot of the downtrodden, black and white is a praiseworthy one. But it certainly doesn't make her a Communist."

"Their attack upon her was really an attack upon all of us. If bigoted and irresponsible writers, congressmen and loud-mouth yappers are going to be permitted to get away with their dirt, the idea and the ideal of fair play and due process will be destroyed in America."

THE AGE commends the Negro Elks and their leader J. Finley Wilson for making a shrine of the John Brown farm near Harpers Ferry, W. Virginia.

"Although he was hanged more than 90 years ago," says the Age, "we are certain that his spirit will be hovering over those who visit the farm. We are equally certain that he will whisper into the ears of every visitor."

"You have better weapons now. Go forth from this place and dedicate your life to making all men free and equal."

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE says that the U. S. Supreme Court "has avoided the issue" of segregation in the past but now faces it in cases before its October term. "It has taken the view that where substantial equality prevails in racial separateness, the requirements of the law have been fulfilled. The indication is that the Supreme Court cannot much longer fail to meet the issue and rule one way or the other."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN praises Francis Cardinal Spellman for giving \$10,000 to building of a parochial school in Harlem to help combat Communism.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER smears the coming founding convention of the National Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati.

"The Courier would be the last to deny," it says, "that there is vast room for improvement in interracial relations within the organized labor movement, but we know from past observation that any such Kremlin agency as this National Negro Labor Council can and will destroy all the gains made by Negroes in this direction."

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Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

War Danger Enters Crucial New Phase

NOT ONE MOMENT too soon has come the American Peace Crusade's designation of October as "Cease-fire Month" and its call to all organizations and individuals to act now to save peace.

The war danger has entered a new phase—a dangerous new phase.

Of course, there is another side to the situation: there are also new opportunities for imposing peace on the warmakers.

But the new opportunities for imposing peace cannot be utilized if the necessity for utilizing them is under-estimated.

Under-estimation of the increased danger from the new phase of the drive to war would itself constitute a grave war danger.

The recent conclusion of military alliances with Japanese monopoly and militarism and with Spanish fascism, and the moves to conclude military alliances with German and Italian fascism, have ushered in a new phase of the preparation and organization of world war.

At San Francisco, Wall Street's Republican and Democratic politicians dictated a war alliance with Japanese monopoly and militarism to 48 satellite states.

In doing this, they flouted the United Nations and its Charter, repudiated Washington's previous commitments at three international conferences, ignored the representative governments of Asia, and rode roughshod over the objections and reservations of their "allies" in Europe and Asia.

At Ottawa, they dictated the revision of the Italian peace treaty to allow the rearming of

Italian fascism, announced the reestablishment of the Hitler Wehrmacht in West Germany, and demanded immediate compliance of their rearmament schedule from their "allies" in Europe.

Likewise, in the war alliance with Franco, they contemptuously ignored the objections of their "allies" as well as the indignation of world opinion.

All this means that the Truman Administration's professed policy of winning allies among the so-called "free peoples" of Europe and Asia through economic "aid" has changed. The new policy is one of high-handed disregard of the needs and interests of the government and peoples of Europe and Asia, and an orientation toward the reestablishment of the military power of the former fascist Axis cliques of monopolists and militarists.

The impact of this new phase is manifest in a number of other developments, to wit:

First, the recent developments in Korea.

Ignoring repeated appeals of the Koreans and Chinese to resume cease-fire negotiations, Gen. Ridgway's forces launched a "massive" new offensive.

General Bradley told the Pentagon and Truman Administration politicians that "we have the power to win."

This means that the Administration's professed policy of taking a "calculated risk" in a "limited war" in Korea has been changed. The new policy is one of reckless disregard of the risks in an unlimited war in Asia.

Second, the Truman Administration proposals adopted by the Collective Measures Committee of the United Nations.

These proposals, if adopted by the General Assembly at Paris next month, will convert the UN into a branch of the Pentagon, establish total Pentagon control over the military and economic forces of all UN members that approve them, and allow Wall Street to launch aggression behind the United Nations' flag.

This means that the Administration's professed policy of working through UN for "peace" has changed into an unconcealed, flagrant utilization of the UN as an instrument of Wall Street's war drive.

Third, the Truman Administration's recent actions on finance and internal matters.

Among these may be mentioned the \$52.7 billions appropriations for arms and atom weapons, measures for 140 air-force groups and a larger army; Truman's directive to government agencies to withhold information from the public; and the intensified propaganda drive, as exemplified in the feverish upsurge of "Crusade for Freedom" activities.

This means that the Truman Administration's professed policy of gradually "building up strength" to "preserve peace" has changed into a headlong rush to fulfill arms and military quotas for waging world war, to suppress the truth about Administration aims, and to whip up war hysteria by war scares and propaganda tricks.

Certainly, all these elements of the new phase of the war drive leave no room for under-estimating the present danger of world war.

As for the new opportunities for imposing peace which arise out of this situation, another column will be necessary to discuss them.

World of Labor

by George Morris

(Continued from Page 3)

to bring "labor's great influence" in Washington to bear, to obtain those metals for them. He complains that he hardly sees his family these days on that account.

Labor's hopes today, and Reuther's must be fixed on some experiments going on to use aluminum for auto radiators, and some other such efforts. As one of my informants who attended the General Motors conference put it, "when I got up this morning, I still had a taste of copper and aluminum in my mouth." Another one chimed in that "about the only thing left for us to do on the basis of that speech is to organize the members into junk-collection squads."

The speedup problem, said Reuther, is only "a convenient brick to have around to fling at the international union."

Layoffs and the growing mass unemployment? Those aren't problems because Reuther's manpower shortage. The 30-hour week with 40 hours pay is ridiculous, he said.

Jimmie Solomon, one of the leaders of Dodge Local 3 fired for resisting speedup, is a "fool" shouted Reuther. The local doesn't think so, however, having voted the next day to set a strike vote for the reinstatement of Solomon and two others, and they did so on the recommenda-

tion of the local's right wing leaders.

REUTHER STUBBORNLY defended his policy of tying wages to the government's cost-of-living index, holding that the workers have no right to expect a HIGHER living standard for at least the four more years that the contract has to run. He did not explain, however, why even Philip Murray refuses to follow that policy in steel.

Reuther was, nevertheless, forced to recognize the serious pressure in the GM shops for scrapping the five-year ball-and-chain contract. He did not dare say flatly that its present provisions will be fixed to 1955. He did say the contract is "not static" or a "museum piece," and that the company would agree to changes if conditions change.

One of the major reasons for the movement in GM to scrap the pact is the green light it gives the company to dictate its own ticket on firing or penalizing workers and setting production standards. That makes a mockery of the grievance procedure and is most responsible for wildcat strikes.

How did Reuther deal with

the Ford Local 600 demand for unity against the employers? He said Local 600 itself was for "disunity" because of its opposition to UAW raids upon other unions. He waved a letter vice-president Pat Rice of Local 600 sent to a local of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers that was then being raided by several unions including the UAW, declaring the local opposes "any" raiding.

Another example of the local's "disunity" policy cited by Reuther is its endorsement of Rev. Charles Hill the only Negro candidate who won the primary for the Detroit council, although he is not on the list approved by the Wayne County CIO.

It is quite apparent that by "unity" Reuther means acceptance without question of his raiding operations against other unions, endorsement of any political hacks he handpicks and agreement to his policy of splitting with the Negro people (like his scuttling of the Detroit petition for a FEPC law).

Take the whole program of Walter Reuther's and it is the same line that his kind in the labor movement have long followed—that labor will solve its problems if it first helps the boss solve his. This is also the NAM line. It is demagogic talk to steer the workers away from action in their own behalf and to rekindle in them the illusion that their welfare is bound up with greater expansion of war production and not a return to a peace economy.

(To be continued)

Press Roundup

THE NEW YORK TIMES Washington correspondent, Joseph A. Loftus, tries to explain why the consumer isn't buying. "Rising costs, such as wage increases . . . jack up prices to the extent that these increases cannot be absorbed through greater productivity and lower profit margins," he says. What wage increases? What lower profit margins? Aside from the fallacy of this Wall Street line that rising price are due to wage boosts, Loftus knows that wages are frozen and workers penalized for asking raises, and that corporation profits are the biggest in history.

Any housewife and worker can tell Loftus that purchasing has fallen off because they have no money to buy, and they have no money to buy because the profiteers are making billions on war while stifling wages to bare "body and soul" minimums.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE shows concern over the "serious difficulty" involved in the McCarran Committee hearings. Perturbed, no doubt, by growing evidence that millions of Americans are becoming restive and perceptive about the real aims of this un-American activity, the Tribune suddenly calls on "logic" to disrupt "the vicious circle" which is "actually proving nothing whatever in the realm of treason or disloyalty." The Tribune also opposed with varying degrees of militancy and pretension the corrupt fascist regime of Chiang-Kai-shek, and it bewails the McCarran concept that anyone who opposed the gangsters kicked out by the Chinese people was "pro-Communist." The McCarthyite sword of fascism is, after all, drawing dangerously near even to the neck of a Tribune editor—who dissents, however slightly.

A DAILY NEWS editorial on Helibuses, Helicabs, Heliports and Helicopters winds up as another war whooper. Wars are "damnable disagreeable things," the News points out, but mass construction of helicopters could be one of the best investments for a mass helicopter army buzzing over our cities and countryside. "Why aren't the skies already buzzing with helicabs, helibuses and the like?" asks the News indignantly. To which the reader promptly shouts back: Damn the helicabs. How about mass schools, mass low-cost housing, mass public works, mass cheaper transit?

THE DAILY MIRROR's Drew Pearson reports: "One man traveling in the U.S. with Philippines President Quirino is Jose Yulo—an active Japanese collaborator in the war." The Japanese "democratized him in Tokyo."

It's easy to get a visa for this country, by State Department standards. Ask Yulo.

BERKELEY PEACE

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 7.—Campus activity for peace is on the upgrade here. A Berkeley bulletin called "The Peace Maker" is now being mailed to 3,500 young people and getting a fine reception.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
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CALIFORNIA FRAMEUP

THEY WERE ARRESTED without warrants.

They have had no trial.

They committed no crime.

Yet, it is now nearly three months that they have been sitting in California prison cells awaiting trial for having "conspired to teach and advocate" their ideas of peace, democracy, and Socialism.

We are talking about the national disgrace in the case of the California Fifteen. These are the working class leaders, the labor journalists, and Communists who were seized by the FBI police one morning as they were having their breakfast and preparing the kids for school.

The office of the U.S. Attorney General in Washington has deliberately kept their bail so high as to guarantee their uninterrupted imprisonment from the minute the cops start knocking at the door in the morning.

On Wednesday, a hate-filled judge spurned their lawyers' appeal for their release on lower bail or habeas corpus. The California court mockingly told the prisoners they need not waste their time trying to get any bail reductions.

The men and women—fathers, mothers, young and old, were then herded back to their cells.

They are supposed to be preparing their defense—in a prison cell.

Their families—school kids among them—saw them grabbed back in the Summer. And that was the last they saw of them.

THE CALIFORNIA FIFTEEN are being held as hostages in \$50,000 bail each.

But their spirits are unbroken.

From their prison cells, they have issued a challenge and an appeal.

"Our trial draws near," they say to their fellow-Americans who were taught to believe that we have a Constitution, with a Bill of Rights protecting Americans against arrest without warrant, against any persecution for their ideas, against excessive bail.

"Will the American people allow conviction without guilt?" they ask of the nation.

They warn that these arrests are "part of a national pattern." They warn that this deadly pattern can wipe out the freedom of any American citizen if it is permitted against working class leaders whose sole crime is criticism of the pro-war program in Washington.

They warn that this pattern of "knock on the door, and then to jail for good" destroys every basic guarantee of democracy.

They appeal for help, for \$150,000 to finance their fight and the fight of the California Emergency Defense Committee, 307 S. Hill St., Room 518, Los Angeles, or 2337 Mission St., San Francisco 10.

This courageous appeal from fearless men and women battling for America's peace and freedom will win a response from everyone, we are sure.

LYNCHING BY JUDICIARY

THE "GOOD WILL ambassadors" are lying when they tell the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa and the United States that lynchings are declining. For the truth is that the courts have taken the place of the mob, and the electric chair now substitutes for the rope and the tree limb.

A Negro daily paper, Atlanta World, reminds us that during the past two weeks two Negroes in Georgia, and four in South Carolina, have been sentenced to death. From other sources we learned that during the same period two other young Negroes heard their doom announced by a white judge after a verdict delivered by an all-white jury.

In each case the charge was either "rape" or "murder." The world has come to recognize the "rape" charge for what it is—the American form of Hitler's anti-blood pollution laws. The "murder" charge in almost every case has resulted from attempts of Negroes to defend themselves against white supremacy aggressions . . . "not staying in their place."

Neither the Civil Rights Congress nor the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People can handle by themselves every frameup, let alone stem the tide of new style lynchings. This standing threat to the security of the Negro people and to American democracy has to become the concern of the mass organizations of the people—unions, churches, political clubs and civic and fraternal groups.

A step in this direction is the announced Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council. And even if the "legal lynchings" were the convention's only topic of discussion, that alone would make it deserving of the support of the entire labor movement.



The British Communists' Election Program

By R. PALME DUTT
(First of a Series)

LONDON

The policy of the Communist Party in the coming General Election was defined by Harry Pollitt in his statement to the extended executive of the party last October:

"The central aim of our electoral policy is to bring the fight for peace into the heart of the election, and to build unity of all working-class forces and supporters of peace against Toryism and reactionary policy. We shall strive for the return of a number of Communist candidates and contest against the principal Right Wing Labor leaders.

"In all other places we shall seek to get the Labor candidate pledged to fight for a militant policy, and will recommend the electors to vote for Labor candidates, while making clear that this recommendation is not based on any important difference between the official program of Toryism and Right-wing Labor, but in order to facilitate working-class unity against Toryism, reaction against Right-wing Labor policy."

That statement stands today in the conditions of the now close-approaching General Election, so far as those conditions can at present be foreseen.

SINCE THOSE words were spoken, three important developments have taken place which have an important bearing on the prospect of the approaching General Election.

First, general elections have been held in the majority of the countries of the American orbit outside Britain. In all these elections governments of the Right have been returned.

There has been little concealment that this has corresponded to the aims of American policy.

In France and Italy (in the latter country, municipal elections taking on the significance of a General Election) the entire electoral system was gerrymandered to keep out the Communists.

In Australia and New Zealand the already displaced Labor governments have continued to be kept out.

In Greece, American influence was openly behind General Papagos and his semi-fascist rally.

Signs are not lacking that American policy is calculating on a corresponding change in Britain to bring Britain into line.

This must be a warning to the entire Labor movement and to all supporters of peace and national independence to stand firm and united for a policy which can defeat the menace of a Tory comeback.

Second, the rearmament program in bringing heavy hardships on the people. The Tories are seeking to take advantage of these hardships, and of the consequent discrediting of the Labor government, in order to return to power, although their policy would in fact only make conditions worse.

Third, and most important, the revolt of the Left is rising in the Labor movement and among all sections of the people against the war policy of rearmament, worsened standards and subjection to America, and for a policy of peace and improved conditions.

This ferment in the Labor Party has been reflected in the resignation of Cabinet Ministers and in the Labor Party conference agenda.

The Blackpool Trades Union Congress has shown a consistent vote of around two million, often higher, against the platform, for peace and a progressive policy, with victories on such issues as the unanimous condemnation of the government's policy on Franco and the demand for the all-round increase of social service benefits.

IN FACE of this rising revolt of the working class and the people, the big monopolies and their American backers no longer have confidence in a Labor government to control this revolt.

They hope to take advantage of divisions and disorganization in the Labor movement in order to bring a Tory government to power for the coming period of industrial battles and the sharpening issue of war or peace.

It is the supreme responsibility of the Left, the representatives of the future of the Labor movement to take the lead in defeating this plot.

The heaviest responsibility for the menace of a Tory government returning to power rests with the Right-wing Labor leaders.

It is the Labor government's policy of surrender to Toryism and to the American dictators, of rearmament and the race to war, and of worsened conditions at home, which has angered, disheartened and confused

many of their supporters, and so played into the hands of the Tories, making possible the creeping Tory advance at by-elections.

A fighting popular policy could soon finish this advance. For it does not rest on any popularity of the Tories. It only reflects disillusionment with the Labor government.

But the Labor government ministers are more concerned to fight the Left than to fight the Tories. They reserve all their venom for the Soviet Union for militant Socialists and Communists, for supporters of peace.

Against the Tories they only put up an empty make-believe show of Parliamentary and electoral shadow-boxing, of gentlemanly bantering cross-bank and quibbling over invisible differences.

At bottom they agree with the Tories on all essentials of present policy.

Therefore at the heart of Labor High Command there is a creeping defeatism in relation to the election. They have no policy to offer the people save the arms race and worsened conditions.

They dare not even make promises. The last policy statement laid bare this bankruptcy to all. Mr. Gaitskill's speech to the TUC, behind all the gloomy economic platitudes revealed the same bankruptcy.

They are even preparing with a sigh of relief to shuffle off responsibility and hand over to the Tories.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Letters from Readers

For Peace

Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The plain citizens of the country should be letting Truman and Acheson know that we demand peace. We not only have the right but the duty to express our opinions on the crucial issues facing the people.

We have a sacred obligation to our children and our children's children and to the children of the whole world to do our utmost to save them from the savagery of a third world war in our generation.

C. J. M.

Civil Rights

(Continued from Page 1)
members of the clergy and many educators and professionals: Among them are: Rev. Edward F. Allen, Rev. Mark A. Chamberlin, Prof. Edwin C. Conklin, Florence Converse, Malcolm Cowley, Dr. Katherine Dodd, Prof. Henry Fairchild, Prof. Royal Wilbur France, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Gilbert W. Gabriel, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. I.M. Kolthoff, Dr. A.C. McGiffert, Jr., Rev. Daniel L. Reed, Rev. Walter B. Spaulding, I.F. Stone, Dr. Richard M. Sutton, Dr. W. Lou Tandy, Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Rabbi Joshua Trachtenberg and Prof. Hugh H. Wilson.

The text of the Policy Guide of the new committee follows:
We believe:

1. That fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution to all Americans, are denied by prosecutions for teaching and advocating ideas, under the Smith Act or similar legislation.
2. That the Smith Act is unwise legislation in a democracy and that its restrictions on freedom of speech and press are unconstitutional for the reasons outlined by Justices Black and Douglas in the case of the eleven Communists.
3. That there should be a rehearing of the case by the Supreme Court seeking a reversal of the majority decision and that the Smith Act should be repealed.
4. That in view of the doubts and qualifications expressed in the majority, concurring and dissenting opinions of the Court, prosecutions and arrests under the Smith Act should be suspended.
5. That all defendants in civil liberties cases are entitled to legal counsel of their own choice. The legal professions has a responsibility to see that adequate legal counsel is made available.
6. That the constitutional guarantee against excessive bail should be afforded to every defendant.

The committee in its announcement cited as "examples of types of cases in which it would take an active interest: the arrests under the Smith Act, as in the Communist cases; denials of passports and the right to travel, as in the case of Prof. John K. Fairbank; loyalty discharges, as in the case of the Trotskyist legless veteran, James Kutcher; and state sedition law prosecutions, as in the recent indictments of Prof. Dirk Struik, of M.I.T. and Harry E. Winner, Massachusetts businessman."

Korea

(Continued from Page 1)
that the delegations of both sides meet promptly at Pan Mun Jom and agree on the principles guaranteeing the security of the conference site and expansion of the neutrality area and set up a committee to formulate concrete and strict conditions and thereby attempt another effort at the cease-fire talks.

"If you agree with our proposal, our liaison officer wishes to meet your liaison officers to discuss the reconvening of a conference."

"Signed, Kim Il Sung, commander, North Korean People's Army; Peng Teh Huai, commander, Chinese People's Volunteers."



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Peace

(Continued from Page 3)
Union has never attacked the U.S., but we invaded her in 1920 after the first World War. We are the only nation in the world that has unleashed the atom bomb on unarmed women and children.

"Remember, there are 200 million Russians, 500 million Chinese and 100 million human beings living under Communism that no atom bomb can exclude from the Kingdom of Heaven of our white God."

Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace, declared, "since the warmakers are united and seeking alliances with every fascist in the world, this must compel the people both left, center and right to unite to defeat their plans for war."

Also speaking were Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle; Leon Beverly, chairman of Local 337, CIO Packinghouse Workers, and Ted Thackrey.

The choir of the Friendship Baptist Church sang.

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA.

The St. Nicholas Arena meeting was presided over by Rev. Spencer Kennard.

Miss Carol Nason sang her own composition, a hymn, "Voice of Peace."

Miss Gavins, Negro spokesman of the Epworth Methodist League, sang "America," and with Miss Nason led the audience in other hymns.

Mrs. Halois Moorehead was applauded as she declared, "We are the ones who really love our country most. We fight for peace because we want to save our country from mass destruction."

She added, "While we mourn for the thousands of GIs who have been casualties in Korea, our hearts go out no less to the millions of people in Korea who are the victims of a cruel and needless blood-bath."

The Rev. Charles Vertanes, Presbyterian minister and secretary of the Armenian National Council, declared, "America, from being almost worshipped at the end of the last war . . . is now held in suspicion and fear in the rest of the world. . . . You can't build peace on suspicion . . . you can't build peace on anti-Communism."

Peter Johns, a young divinity student, won applause as he stated earnestly, "We can pray for peace aright only if we work for aright."

"Let us pray," he said, "that these Korean negotiators on both sides will continue to meet and reach a settlement. . . . May our patience and theirs be not short-lived."

Registration

(Continued from Page 3)
registration figures were startlingly low. These concentrated low-income communities where progressive activity in the past had resulted in heavy American Labor Party and independent votes shunned the polls this year.

The big task now is to win the registered voter to the ALP candidates and their program.

A big vote for Clifford T. McAvoy for City Council President, Jacques Isler, Negro candidate for Supreme Court, and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzao, Negro aspirant for Queens Borough President, can have national significance.

YALE LAW PROFESSOR ASKS JUDGE METZGER BE RENAMED

The reappointment of Federal Judge Delbert Metzger of Hawaii is "essential to the maintenance of the American tradition of judicial integrity," Fowler V. Harper and John P. Frank declared in a letter published by the New York Times Friday. Harper is professor of law at Yale University.

Judge Metzger was attacked by the Justice Department and Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney when he ordered reasonable bail for Hawaiians arrested on Smith Act charges and both newspapers and government officials joined in threatening that the judge would not be reappointed. His 10-year term expired Sept. 28th. He has served for the last weeks pending action on his reappointment.

Prof. Harper and Mr. Frank noted that "normally, the reappointment of a federal judge in one of the territories, where federal judges do not have lifetime tenure as they do in the States, would come as a matter of course. This would be particularly appropriate in Judge Metzger's case

because of the record he has made a fearless and able judge."

Speaking of Judge Metzger's setting bail of \$7,500 in the Smith Act cases, the writers declared:

The figure he set, incidentally, is very close to the same (\$10,000) as that set by the leading federal judges in the New York area in similar cases. The figure he chose is reasonable.

But whether Judge Metzger was right or wrong in his bail order is neither important nor in point. What is important is the principle that judges are not to be removed from office, whether by impeachment, or by non-reappointment, for any particular decision they may honestly have made.

The Constitution permits the removal of federal judges only for "high crimes and misdemeanors," not for honest rulings on points of law. . . .

"Judges cannot be expected to be independent if their service can be terminated by the President and the Department of Justice or a strong (and usually temperate) Senator because of disagreement over an arguable point of law in one case. It would be disastrous to set a precedent that territorial judges must fawn on the Department of Justice to continue in office. Rather than appear to give an inch to the creation of such a precedent Judge Metzger, despite his advanced years, should be reappointed."

4,000 Peace Backers In Big Cyprus Rally

NICOSIA, Oct. 7 (Telepress).—

The Pan-Cyprian peace excursion, which took place on Sept. 16, was the largest event of its kind ever held in Cyprus, it is reported here by its organizer—the Pan-Cyprian Peace Committee. One hundred and eighty-three buses, carrying over 4,000 peace partisans from all parts of the island including even the remotest villages, participated. The buses carried slogans calling for peace, and against war and war bases.

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Baseball

(Continued from Page 3)
well aware. It is most certainly anybody's World Series, but right now the Giants look like the better, juicier baseball team.

An encouraging note for the Polo Grounders was the emergence of Willie Mays, sparkling young rookie outfielder, from the slump which had been shackling him. Willie was too solid a performer this year to remain in the doldrums, and in Saturday's six-two win, he came through with his first Series hit, a big single off Rashi in the second, to knock in the game's first run. In the eighth he added the Giants' lone hit in two innings off reliever Ostrowski with a smoking line single to further signalize that he was back in the groove, an important development.

It is also possible that the loss of the capable Don Mueller is not as harmful to the Giants as is Mickey Mantle's to the Yanks. Henry Thompson, shaking some of his bench rust, was a big contributor to Saturday's victory with his third walk of the Series and a vital two-out single which kept the Giants' five-run inning alive.

Giant fans sorry to miss the Sunday shot at the familiar Sain, are still confident and rooting for the Series to end by tomorrow night on the "right" side of the Harlem. Yankee fans warn that it is far from over, and of course they are right, especially with their big pitching three coming up.

Today's is a big game. . . . It is one the Yanks can't afford to lose.



Shopper's Guide

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Bennett Book Bares How Ford Faked Tales to Escape Trial

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The sensational story of how old Henry Ford faked an automobile accident and planted a phony story in the Hearst press about alleged jury-tampering in order to have a U. S. court in Detroit declare a mistrial in a suit in which he was being sued for a million dollars was made public this week.

The revelation was made in a book called "We Never Called Him Henry," written by Harry Bennett, for 30 years Henry Ford's strong-arm man and head of the notorious, union-busting service department.

Bennett's book dropped like a bombshell on the Detroit scene. Detroit workers, of course, have nothing but scorn and hatred for Harry Bennett. His effort in his book to "justify" himself will find little sympathy among Detroiters, who remember how he commanded an army of thugs and murderers with the sole object of keeping the union out of the plant.

Bennett's "plea" is that he was simply an employe carrying out orders, and that Henry Ford himself was responsible for all the policies of the Ford Motor Co. It is similar to the "plea" of the Nazi stormtroopers who commanded Dachau and other murder camps who insisted they too were only "carrying out orders."

But as the old saying goes, when thieves fall out honest men may find out the truth. And that is why Bennett's book aroused such a storm in Detroit. The whole truth of course isn't there.

But Bennett does publish some information which up to now has been a secret, notably the case of the faked accident in the famous Sapiro suit charging Ford with anti-Semitism.

Here is the background to that case. Shortly after World War I, Ford purchased the Dearborn Independent, a weekly newspaper, and installed William J. Cameron as its editor.

The Independent soon started publishing one of the most notoriously anti-Semitic forgeries, the "Protocols of Zion." Ford was soon faced with a storm of outraged public opinion. But instead of backing down, Ford, the man who later got a medal from Hitler, intensified his anti-Semitic attacks.

The Independent soon began a long series of articles charging that Aaron Sapiro, a young Chicago lawyer, had organized certain farmer co-ops as part of a "Jewish ring" seeking to control American agriculture.

Sapiro entered a libel suit for a million dollars against Ford. The suit came to trial in March, 1927, before Federal Judge Ford M. Raymond. Now let Bennett take up the story in his own words:

"Meanwhile Mr. Ford who had been subpoenaed by Sapiro, and had been expected to testify at the opening, began to lose his nerve.

"Two days later the newspapers called me at my home. They said Mr. Ford had been in an automobile accident and what did I know about it. The story was then on the presses.

"It said that Mr. Ford had been driving home alone, in a Ford coupe, and that a big car had knocked Mr. Ford's car off a bridge crossing the Rouge River . . . that Mr. Ford . . . in great pain . . . walked to his house . . . that Mr. Ford's physicians spent two days with him at his home . . . and finally took him to Henry Ford Hospital where an operation had been performed.

"The story said the statement had been held up two days because of the unavoidable and unfounded inferences that may be drawn—thus neatly inferring

that Sapiro and/or his agents had made an effort to kill Mr. Ford.

"Finally Mr. Ford saw there was no way to put me off and he said:

"Well Harry I wasn't in that car when it went down into the river. But now we've got a good chance to settle this thing. We can say we want to settle it because my life is in danger."

"The case dragged on. . . . Finally, one day when I was with Mr. Ford, he gave me some information that had been brought to him, which purported to be an attempt to bribe a juror in the case. . . .

"From the beginning of the trial I had been followed by a Hearst correspondent named Hutcheson. . . .

"So I said to Mr. Ford: 'Do you wish to settle this thing? If you do I'll give your tip to Hutcheson. He'll print it and the judge will toss the jury out. Then we settle it.'"

And that's what happened. The Detroit Times printed the story of the alleged jury tampering in screaming headlines. Judge Raymond declared a mistrial, just as Bennett had predicted, and Ford was able to get the case out of court.

The story of Ford's cynical manipulations with the trial caused great embarrassment in Detroit's ruling circles. And

among the workers there were many comments this week about a "billionaire's version of justice."

For the contrast of how Ford lied and perverted justice to his own ends with the treatment of workingclass defendants by the courts is shockingly clear.

For example, in the Foley Square frameup trial of the 11 Communist leaders, it was proven beyond any doubt that one of the jurors, Janney, had publicly expressed his violent hatred of "Communism, thus making it mandatory for the judge to dismiss him from jury service or even declare a mistrial.

Nothing of the sort happened, of course. But for billionaire Ford it was necessary only to fake such a story to get his case declared a mistrial.

Ford lied and faked about his automobile accident. No sleuths were put on his trail. There were no carloads of FBI agents to check up on his story. His "word" was enough. Contrast that with the treatment of William Z. Foster, the great leader of the working class, who was subjected to court examinations after his doctors testified he was seriously ill.

You can bet that Henry Ford II, that great crusader for "freedom," won't tell that story in one of the balloons he turns loose over Eastern Europe.

Ted Tinsley Says

Bat Boy for Henry Ford

The current issue of TRUE magazine carried an article called "Thirty Years With a Model-T Genius." This is Harry Bennett's account of his years as a bat-boy for Henry Ford. We have all misunderstood the man.

He writes, I have been called a thug, a gangster, a pro-Nazi, an anti-Semite. . . . All of these accusations are just plain lies.

A few paragraphs later Bennett describes a brush he had with a Ford employe, a man who "finally got too much for me and I let him have it, splitting his nose right down the middle." Then he describes a meeting with another man: "Thus I pushed his chin up with my left and swung with my right. Only his jaw didn't come down, as I had expected, and I hit him in the neck. The blow not only laid him out, but left him speechless as well." You're not going to conclude from these items that Bennett was a thug, are you? He was only fulfilling his duties as chairman of the Dearborn Bird-Watchers Society.

Bennett's boss Henry Ford was a big-hearted man who gave presents right and left—tractors, cars, any old thing. Then, when the mood moved him, he'd take the presents back. I like particularly the story of "an old and loyal employe" named Ash, whom Ford rewarded with a new Ford car. Ash was grateful—but Ford found him polishing the car. Ford then said to Bennett, "That fellow Ash hasn't done a lick of work since he got that car. You go and take it away from him."

Harry Bennett, being an upright man, didn't like this one little bit. He was on the side of the workers, even though he is best known for his activities in the Ford Service Department, a collection of hoods, ex-cons, gangsters, and just plain bums who chaperoned the Ford workers, doing such a thorough job "that employes were even followed to the toilets."

Other priceless moments with the great industrialist are too precious to pass by. In a Ford office building, reports Bennett, Ford kept the third floor empty. The office employes were jam-



med from wall to wall on the second floor. Mr. Ford knew this," wrote Bennett, "but wouldn't change the situation because he thought if everyone got miserable enough, that would force cuts in the office staff."

Troughout all this, Bennett remained a sweet, unassuming man, never doing anything that wasn't nice unless Ford asked him. Ford asked him twenty times a day.

At times it seemed as though Ford was almost as sensitive a fellow as Bennett himself. Gangsters ran the fruit concession at the Ford plant, and "when gangsters shot a little pedler through the eyes (he lived nevertheless)

Mr. Ford got disgusted." What a thin-skinned fellow! Imagine getting disgusted over a little thing like that! As a result the fruit concession was taken away from the gangster and given to another set of gangsters.

Discussing the CIO drive in auto, Bennett writes, "If I had been in the shop, I'd have been in sympathy with the union myself." He expressed his sympathy as follows: "He (Mr. Ford) told me to arm everyone we had in the plant, and use tear gas if necessary. I felt the same way Mr. Ford did."

Was Bennett a thug, a gangster? Not at all. He collected rare violets and sang English madrigals outside the CIO headquarters.

RACISM STALKS ALL U.S., SAYS INDONESIAN STUDENT

The pervading racism in the United States was the reason why an Indonesian student decided to go home. In a letter to the Christian Science Monitor, Seyd Satorjo of Jogjakarta, Java, declared, "I do not like the United States at all, and I'm going home."

The student, who spent six years studying for a master's degree at Fordham and Columbia, said he didn't like the U. S. when he first came here but remained "to seek confirmation or rebuttal" of his first impressions.

"You talk too much about high ideals," he said to the white citizens of the nation. "You are self-righteous. You are a fanatically racial people. You do not like people of a different color. This prejudice is so deep and pervasive it expresses itself in your business, in your schools, in your social

parties, in your politics, in your industrial life. Even in your churches you are not free of this evil."

"Your politics is a white man's politics. In the world issues of right and wrong you always take sides with your fellow white man. Take the case of imperialism. Take the case of power politics. Take the case of 'strategic' maneuvers all over the world. You are always in concert with white people. Africa and what remains of Asia are still under the white man—European, and you support him by all kinds of methods—disguised and undisguised methods."

"That is why we cannot trust your Point Four. To us that is another trick of the white man. We have known the white man a long time and he's full of guiles."

Finds Europe Keenly Aware Of U.S. Treatment of Negroes

Europeans are intensely aware of the Negro question in this country, according to Randolph L. White, writer for the Amsterdam News. White, who toured in Washington-dominated territory, found that his apologies for Negro oppression in the U. S. obviously didn't impress Europeans.

On the Orient Express, a man expressed the opinion that Negroes would fare badly "if the Americans win the war. . . ."

White replied, "No, I don't know that at all. . . . Don't you know that there are many decent Americans?"

"Certainly I do," the man replied, "but what are they going to do? . . . Nothing. America is becoming the number one fascist country in the world."

The man then asked White: "What did Dr. Bunche say about the trial of Willie McGee?"

"I don't remember him making a public statement concerning the Willie McGee case," White had to confess.

"I don't see how Dr. Bunche

could be a leader of the Negroes if he had nothing to say about the Willie McGee trial," the man concluded.

In Switzerland, White met a man from French Equatorial Africa who was interested in the advertisement of modern kitchens in White's American magazine. He asked if U. S. people really had kitchens like that. White answered that many do.

"How about Negro Americans?" the African asked.

"Many do," replied White, "but not as many have kitchens like that as other Americans."

The African told White that about 50 percent of the African students in France believed in Communism.

"I asked him," White wrote, "if he thought Communism would solve the problems of Africa. He said he thought it would, or that it was better than what Africa had today. He concluded: 'The white man has left us no alternative in Africa.'"

Local 475 and Negro Rights

(Continued from Page 2)
labor unity. "I think," he said thoughtfully, "that trade unions and white workers generally should recognize the Negro workers' right to organize and fight for their own social, economic and political equality. And not limit their fight to an organization which the trade union leaders can control or pull the strings of power."

Cameron said that his union feels that many of the problems facing the labor movement result from Congressional actions prompted and supported by representatives whose seats are guaranteed by the disfranchisement of Negroes. "Just imagine," he emphasized, "how much easier it would be to defeat much of the oppressive legislation that we must fight if the Negro people were strong enough to win just one of their demands—the right to vote?"

CITES VICTORY

Cameron told the story of one shop of all white workers who won the right to a job for a Negro worker. The boss classified the Negro as a sweeper, but the white workers won the right to train the Negro worker as a mechanic on the shop machines, and later won a promotion for him. "It's no trick," Cameron continued, "to tell Negro workers that they're discriminated against. They are already won in the fight against discrimination. The real contribution of the white workers and trade union leaders is to take the fight against anti-Negro prejudices to the white workers. That is a real contribution to unity of Negro and white workers."

The existence of the Negro La-

bor Council, Cameron said, did not create a "pressure group" in the local. "But I can say this: The Council has certainly made us more alert. And we need to be kept alerted, too, because we haven't scratched the surface yet."

Local 475 covers workers in more than 100 shops in Brooklyn. Its top leadership includes three Negroes and one Puerto Rican. One Negro is a member of the union's administrative committee, the local's highest body.

In addition to its other shop campaigns, the local, Cameron pointed out, has now tackled in a mass way the training of Negro workers for skilled jobs in the industry.

TWO TRAINING CLASSES

There are two classes organized in cooperation with the Board of Education for training Negro workers for upgrading to skills. And from that they have become more conscious of training women workers, so another class for women is being organized.

The cooperation with the Negro Labor Council, Cameron said, had attracted more Negro workers to meetings and participation in the local's work. But more than that, he said:

"The labor movement should recognize that the Negro people face problems that go way beyond the shop. In fighting to solve these problems the Negro people are on the political side of labor. I see the Negro Labor Council as a connection between the trade unions and the 15,000,000 Negroes. If labor joins with them, I think we can find a solution to many of the problems for which we seem to have no answer at the present."

Registration Shows Voters' Disgust, Says Marcantonio

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, yesterday issued the following statement on the final registration figures:

"The final registration figures show a gigantic stay-away from the polls by a half million New Yorkers, in a wave of mass disgust."

"This stayaway is their own form of protest—against the war profiteering, high prices, wage-freeze, discrimination and sewers of corruption flowing from the Democratic and Republican machines. The people also recognize that the Liberal Party candidate underwrites the same Democratic-Republican program of war."

"Only the ALP program and candidates, headed by Clifford T. McAvoy for President of the City Council, are tackling the real issues—peace or atomic war; the Bill of Rights or the Smith, McCarran and Taft-Hartley laws; decent living standards or high prices, wage-freeze, rent boosts, sales taxes and a 15-cent fare. The issue is full, first-class citizenship for the Negro people and the Puerto Rican people or legal murder, police brutality, discrimination, segregation and anti-Semitism."

"We are confident that thou-

Royal Meals Above the Clouds

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip are taking off tonight on the U.S.-made airliner Canopus for a transatlantic flight to Montreal to begin a tour of Canada and the U.S.

The prince and princess, with a handful of attendants, are traveling as the only passengers in a plane designed to carry 60 travelers.

The prince and princess will be served their breakfast in bed—pineapple juice, corn flakes, bacon and sausages with scrambled eggs and tomatoes, rolls, butter and marmalade.

Luncheon will include lobster cocktail, smoked trout in aspic, chicken salad and strawberries and cream.

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Mossadegh Here Today for UN Oil Talks

Iran's Premier Mohammed Mossadegh arrives in New York today to challenge the United Nations' right to intervene in his country's oil dispute with Britain.

The Iranian Premier, whose health is not good, will go immediately into seclusion at the New York Hospital, where he will be the most sought personality in the U.N. until he becomes the central figure before the Security Council Thursday.

Joao Carlos Muniz of Brazil, President of the Security Council; Ambassador Ernest A. Gross, deputy chief of the United States delegation, and Sir Gladwyn Jebb, permanent representative of Britain, all were understood to have sought early appointments with Mossadegh in his hospital suite.

Although the Council, after hearing Jebb present Britain's case on Oct. 1, adjourned until Oct. 11 with the understanding that a meeting would be called sooner if Mossadegh arrived before then, Muniz was yielding to Iranian requests not to advance the date of the session in order to let the Premier rest.

AFTER-SCHOOL COERCION PROTESTED BY TEACHERS

The Delegate Assembly of the Teachers Union, meeting over the week-end at Teachers Center, while recognizing that the stoppage of extra-curricular activities "cannot be continued because of the defection of other teachers' organizations" and while not counseling teachers to "defy orders," voted unanimously to recommend "that teachers do not volunteer for extra-curricular activities, in protest against both the Board's edict making such activities compulsory and against the unsatisfactory salary settlement."

The Delegates condemned the renewal of a political witch-hunt as "retaliation and reprisal" against active teachers. It was reported that among those summoned for questioning by Associate Superintendent Frederic Ernst are Samuel

Wallach, organizational vice-president and former president of the Teachers Union, "whose brilliant defense of the Bill of Rights before a subcommittee of the Hartley Committee on Education and Labor won national praise three years ago."

ASK DEWEY PROBE.

The American Labor Party yesterday, in a petition to Gov. Dewey, urged appointment of a Moreland Act Commission to investigate "wholesale fraud and corruption in school building and school supply contracts in New York City."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, pointed out in the petition that Dewey a year ago cited the corruption in school contracts but that nothing has been done since.

ABNER BERRY TO SPEAK TONIGHT ON KOREA WAR

Abner Berry, Daily Worker columnist, will discuss "Ridgway and MacArthur's Program in Korea" at the Jefferson School forum this evening (Monday) at 8:30.

The Jefferson School yesterday renewed its "call for all friends of the Jefferson School to bring in 1,000 more students this week." This added number, officials of the

school stated, is necessary "to guarantee the continued existence of the school."

Registration for the full-year Institute of Marxist Studies and for 10-session full term courses will continue through the week at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Sixth Ave.

McAvoy Raps \$30-a-Room Plan Urges Low-Rent Public Housing

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for President of the City Council, charged yesterday that the City Planning Commission is, under the pretext of slum clearance, serving the greedy aims of the big real estate interests in proposing a \$30 per room project called Manhattantown, instead of a low rent public housing project.

The Manhattantown project, Mr. McAvoy declared, "will mean evictions for thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican families now living in 3,600 apartments in the area from the south side of West 100th St. to the north side of West 97th

St. between Central Park West and Amsterdam Ave.

ALP headquarters announces that McAvoy will appear on the Press Conference Television Program over WOR-TV (Channel 9) tomorrow (Tuesday) from 7:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Report 940 More U. S. Casualties

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Pentagon today identified 940 more American battle casualties in the Korean war.

The 413th casualty list included 175 dead, 712 wounded, 39 injured and 14 missing.

JUDGE RESERVES DECISION ON FBI WIRETAP SUBPENAS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

BALTIMORE.—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut has reserved decision on whether he will order Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to appear in court here and answer charges that government evidence in local Smith Act cases was secured by illegal wiretapping.

Under Federal law, the FBI may tap telephone lines only with the express consent of the attorney general. Such information as is obtained by this method, however, cannot legally be used as evidence in court. The New York Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that where wiretapping by the FBI is established, the burden of proof is on the government to show that evidence it is presenting was not secured by wiretapping.

Attorneys for the Baltimore Smith Act victims last week filed motions to force the government to suppress all its evidence because it was secured through wiretapping. Affidavits were submitted which showed that the FBI had systematically listened in not only to the defendants but to

conversations between defendants and their attorneys.

At that time they served subpoenas on McGrath and Hoover, so they could be questioned on the matter.

When the hearing opened Thursday Judge Chesnut postponed execution of the subpoenas until he had heard the arguments on wiretapping.

U. S. District Attorney Bernard G. Flynn denied the government's case was based on wiretapping. He insisted the main evidence was contained in six books by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and included "statements, speeches and writings of the defendants reflecting their adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Chesnut said he would announce his rulings later.

The judge named R. Palmer Ingram to serve as counsel for Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg. Mrs. Blumberg told the court she had wanted Ingram as her attorney, but he had declined. Ingram said he was willing to serve, if assigned by the court.

ONDA, VERY ILL, RELEASED UNDER BAIL OF \$25,000

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)



ONDA

PITTSBURGH.—The arraignment of six Smith Act victims here was postponed Friday until Nov. 5, in Federal District Court. The six are William Albertson, Irving Weissman, Andy Onda, Jim Dolson, Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers.

Dolson and Careathers, well-known Negro leader, are still in jail under bail of \$25,000 each. Funds totaling \$16,000 have been pledged for bonds. Defense spokesmen declared Friday that as soon as \$9,000 more has been raised, Careathers' release will be secured. This will leave Dolson in jail under \$25,000 bail.

Onda, who was seriously ill while in prison, was released under \$25,000 bail last week, after his plight and ill-treatment by prison authorities was made public. Onda, was recently framed and convicted under an old Pennsylvania sedition law along with Dolson and Nelson. Just before a verdict was reached by the hand-picked jury the FBI moved in and arrested them under the Smith Act.

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Daily Tribune announced Friday that it will raise its retail price from four to five cents a copy beginning Monday.

Labor Bazaar Dec. 13-16

A four day Labor Bazaar to raise funds for "the drive to combat anti-Semitism, attacks upon the Negro and Puerto Rican people, and all forms of discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color or political opinion," will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16.

The bazaar is sponsored by the American Labor Party. State chairman Vito Marcantonio said on Friday that in addition to bargain prices "that will make the dollar look like a dollar again in terms of purchasing power," thousands of New Yorkers will be "helping strike a blow against discrimination."



Press Hides New Stalin Offer To Ban Threat of A-Bomb War

An Editorial

THE HISTORIC announcement of Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin opens up to our country once more an honorable, practical, and secure plan for saving humanity from atomic war.

Here are the facts of life as Stalin put them in words that every single man and woman on this earth can understand:

- The Soviet Union can make and is making atomic weapons of all caliber.

- The Soviet Union wants to destroy its atomic weapons if we will do likewise under a United Nations system of inspection which will have full right to go anywhere anytime to make sure that no atomic weapons are being made.

- The Soviet Union has no intention of ever using its atomic weapons aggressively against the United States.

- The Washington leadership is piling up A-bombs with the main goal of using them against the Soviet Union.

- An atomic attack by the U.S. against the Soviet Union will find the USSR fully equipped to counter this blow in its own defense.

WASHINGTON AND THE PRESS are haddling these stark facts of life with an incredible disregard of the American interest and American welfare.

The sole answer of the Washington spokesmen is to roar like utterly bewildered and unreasoning men for "more and bigger bombs!"

The sole tactic of the press is to conceal Stalin's renewed proposal for outlawing atomic warfare, concealing the Soviet Union's frank, open, and completely clear adherence to a plan for UN inspection to guarantee the banning of all atomic weapons in all countries, including itself and the USA.

It is on two vital points that the press and the Truman Administration are deceiving the country regarding A-bomb control:

- It is a lie that the Soviet Union opposes UN inspection. On the contrary, Soviet Delegate Vishinsky has told the UN again and again that the USSR favors UN inspection.

On November 23, 1949, Vishinsky told the UN General

Assembly that it wants the UN atomic commission to "have the right to access to any enterprise engaged in the production, extraction, processing or stockpiling of atomic raw materials as well as enterprises dealing with the use of atomic energy."

Not a single capitalist newspaper printed this offer, — repeated many times since—in 1949. Not a single capitalist newspaper is telling the truth about this offer today as Stalin renewed it.

IT IS EQUALLY A LIE, echoed in every newspaper dispatch and editorial up and down the land, that the Soviet Union insists on a veto in the UN atomic commission.

For on the same day, November 23, 1949, Vishinsky told the UN and the Truman administration this:

"It is obvious that under our proposal no unanimity principle, no veto would be called for."

This too was suppressed in November 1949, by the New York Times and the entire press from coast to coast.

It is being suppressed and blatantly lied about today in the same papers which withheld from their readers the Soviet Union's waiver of the veto in the atomic commission.

WASHINGTON HAS two choices—

To act for America's welfare and safety by agreeing to outlaw the A-bomb, to set up a UN system of inspection to make the ban stick;

Or to push our nation into a suicidal atomic race in which there can be no victory, but only horror, destruction, and unbelievable suffering.

There is no question as to which the American people want. To pile up bigger stockpiles is no security; it is the opposite. The only security is in negotiation to abolish atomic war. The sanity of the nation must make itself heard as the atomic madmen frantically yell for bigger and bigger death plans.

Premier Stalin's Estimate Of the A-Bomb Situation

The full text of Stalin's Pravda interview on atomic weapons is not yet available. The press gives a partial text which we reprint below:

Q.—"What do you think about the hullabaloo roused recently in the foreign press in connection with the testing out of an atom bomb in the Soviet Union?"

A.—"Indeed, a test was recently made by us on a type of atomic bomb."

The Prime Minister was quoted as having added: "Tests on atomic bombs of various calibers will be made in the future under the plan for the defense of our country from attack from the British-American aggressive bloc."

Further questions and answers in the interview included:

Q.—"In connection with the tests on atomic bombs, public figures in the United States raise a hullabaloo and shout about a threat to the security of the United States of America. Are there any grounds for such alarm?"

A.—"There are no grounds for such alarm. Leaders of the United States of America cannot fail to know that the Soviet Union is not

only against the use of the atomic weapon but is also for its prohibition, for the cessation of its production."

Prime Minister Stalin was quoted as having added:

"As is known, the Soviet Union has several times demanded the prohibition of the atomic weapon, but it has each time met the refusal of the powers of the Atlantic bloc."

This means that in the event of an American attack on our country, the ruling circles of the United States will use the atomic bomb. Precisely this circumstances compelled the Soviet Union to have the atomic weapon in order to be

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Koreans Offer New Site for Truce Talks

TOKYO, Monday, Oct. 8.—The Korean People's Army and the Chinese command today proposed that truce talks be resumed at Pan Mun Jom, south of Kaesong, and that the neutral zone be extended to include Munsan, which is inside the Ridgway lines and is

south of the Nmjun River. The proposal was contained in a note to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, which is as follows:

"In your last message, you have not mentioned any new reason for the unsuitability of the Kaesong conference site, therefore there is nothing substantiate your demand to change the peace talk site."

"However, your message repeatedly demands the change of the site. What you demand, if not to further delay the negotiations, is to evade the responsibility of the series of provocative incidents violating the Kaesong neutrality agreement."

"The incidents of your violating the Kaesong neutrality agreement already have been written down in the record of history. Even if the conference site is changed, this fact cannot be erased. Your responsibility regarding such incidents cannot be evaded by changing the conference site."

"It is a known fact the issue confronting us now is to resume the peace conference talks."

"If at a meeting of representatives of both sides, the neutralization of the conference site and an agreement on the security of the conference site were firmly agreed upon, violations of such an agreement as you have repeatedly made, are not to occur again. Naturally, both sides must take the responsibility in abiding by such an agreement."

"It cannot be tolerated that you make only our side promise and your side arbitrarily break the agreement on the pretext that you have no responsibility in that area and seem ignorant."

"For this purpose and also in order to see whether you are sincere in the peace negotiations, we shall make one more effort."

"In other words, we propose to you that the neutrality area of the ceasefire conference site be extended in a rectangular shape to include Kaesong and Munsan and that the place of the conference be changed to Pan Mun Jom, and that both sides take the responsibility in protecting the conference site."

"At the same time, we propose

(Continued on Page 6)

Labor Department Reports 21 Critical Jobless Areas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin said today that unemployment is increasing in many big industrial areas despite the defense boom and stepped-up hiring by war plants.

Unemployment in Detroit is estimated at nearly 100,000 and the Labor Department predicted it will remain at about that level for the first half of 1952. Other estimates go as high as 200,000 for Detroit and 300,000 for all Michigan.

Other areas with serious unemployment problems include Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.; Crab Orchard, Ill.; Terre Haute, Vincennes and Cumberland, Ind.; Brockton, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass.; Jackson, Miss.; Manchester, N. H.; Asheville and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Altoona, Pottsville, Scranton, Uniontown - Connellsville and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Laredo and Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex., and New York.



TOBIN

150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Rights Committee

The formation of an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee by more than one hundred and fifty founders was announced yesterday by its acting chairman, Professor

Paul Lehman of Princeton Theological Seminary and its acting secretary, Mr. James Imbrie, retired investment banker.

The purposes of the organization are to help mobilize public opinion, nationally and regionally, in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties, and to render such

aid as it can to victims of current abridgment of these liberties in politics, education and the professions. The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is pledged to a strictly non-partisan policy and where constitutional rights are involved, will defend accused or persecuted persons irrespective of politics, race, color or creed.

The committee does not aim to compete with existing civil liberties organizations, but hopes to be able to move with dispatch in situations where these organizations, but hopes to be able to move with dispatch in situations where these organizations are unable or unwilling to act.

The founders come from 39 states and include more than 50

(Continued on Page 6)

9,000 at 3 Meetings Pray for Korea Peace

— See Page 3 —

To Take Dodge Strike Vote Against Speedup

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—While CIO Auto Workers Union president Walter Reuther was telling a mass meeting of auto workers in the city of Flint that the main problem before the union was winning priorities of steel and copper to stimulate war production, the membership meeting of Dodge Local 3 here was voting to take a strike vote against speedup.

Harassed by layoffs that have hit 11,000, the membership voted to take a strike vote Oct. 23. Some 37,000 worked in Dodge's before the layoffs.

The union leaders gave as the reason for the 23 days period, the

need to carry an educational campaign on how speedup has caused the mass layoffs. It was also reported at the meeting that plant committeemen from other Chrysler plants throughout the city met recently, and while taking no formal vote said they might strike vote along with the Dodge vote.

Under the guise of inventory some 147,000 auto workers recently got a one-week layoff, one of the longest "inventories" seen here. In a leaflet signed by the entire 30 member executive board of Dodge local, the union leaders charged the company will open up a plant-wide speedup drive right after inventory.

A union leaflet signed by the local executive board charges the Chrysler Corp. is returning to its old method of using stoolpigeons.

When Norman Matthews, UAW-Chrysler director, met with the corporation recently, the company officials presented 15 reports of company spies all designed to show how workers were "not producing."

Over a month three committeemen on the final assembly line were fired because they headed the fight that men working underneath the cars in the pits to be provided with coveralls.

Then on the zig-zag cushion job the company demanded a raise in production from five jobs an hour to eight. The company fired Jimmy Solomon, plant committee on this job, and two rank and file workers to force through the speedup.

Reuther, speaking at his caucus meeting berated Solomon.

UN-AMERICANS TOLD HOW HER FOREBEAR WAS PILLORED TOO

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—The House un-American subcommittee, often accused of violating the Bill of Rights in its current film industry witchhunt, has run headfirst into a descendant of a man who played a role in formulating that part of the U. S. Constitution.

And the witness has refused to be a part of the inquisition—standing on the constitutional rights accorded her by the Bill of Rights. Miss Georgia Backus was one of four film figures who defied the congressional group in its hearings here. She had been a stage, radio and screen actress for 30 years, and also is a writer credited with notable achievements as a pioneer in radio.

Called to the witness stand, Miss Backus was informed the committee "has information you are a member of the Communist party."

Miss Backus refused to answer the question, stating, "It is not only my right, but my duty to claim the privilege of the 5th Amendment. I do so."

She submitted, instead, a written statement, that told of her direct descent from the noted Colonial figure, John Alden, and spoke even more proudly of her an-

cestor, Rev. Isaac Backus, who "was in a measure responsible for the First Amendment to our Constitution."

In 1774, as a member of a "Committee of Grievances," Reverend Backus traveled 471 miles to Philadelphia to submit a protest to the colonial government. He was called an "enthusiast," hounded, persecuted and thrown into jail.

Calling attention to his refusal to be cowed, Miss Backus said, "I would not be true to my heritage if I did not do my part in this struggle. . . . I say, in the words used by the Reverend Backus to answer his accuser, 'You may call it enthusiasm or what you please. I will not be a party to the destruction of the liberties for which he fought.'"

Preceding her on the stand were Philip Stevenson, play-wright-screen writer, and Daniel and Mrs. Lilith James, writers. Their refusal to comply with committee desires was in marked contrast to their immediate predecessor on the stand, Screen Writer Martin Berkeley, Berkeley, fumbling with a sheaf of notes, had managed to identify as "Communists" 157 persons in less than two hours of testimony.

Capitol Crooks Same Men Out to Get Me—Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The suspension of local tax officials "highlights the fact that the government has grown corrupt from the lowest echelon of service



HARRY BRIDGES

right up to the White House, itself." Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, said today.

"This is the same corrupt political mob which in conjunction with our enemies in the labor movement brought about the framed convictions of myself, J. R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt," Bridges continued. "And it was precisely because we wouldn't go along with sellout and corrupt deals that this political group in combination with their cohorts in CIO cooked up the frameup."

Plot De-Control Of All Rentals in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (FP).—This is the only large city in central California still under rent control, but not for long—if a new campaign by the Apartment House Industry of San Francisco Inc. succeeds.

At a meeting where the decontrol campaign was planned, landlord chief Joseph A. Brown said his organization is undertaking a survey aimed at decontrolling 160,000 rental units.

They Rate Their Local Tops In the Fight for Negro Rights

By ABNER W. BERRY

The 7,500 Negro and white members of Local 475 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers rate their local tops in the fight for Negro rights. The level of their fight which includes upgrading issues, participation in the campaigns to free Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven and other fights against jimcrow justice, is traced by leaders to the union's efforts to build the Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

"When we started to support the Negro Labor Council, we got much closer to our Negro members. Then we began learning things," Mifflon Cameron, Local 475's straight-talking business manager, told this reporter. Cameron, seated in his office on the

UE Local 475 Business Manager Tells Of Support to National Negro Convention

fourth floor of the building occupied by the union at 160 Montague St., Brooklyn, outlined some of the things the leaders learned.

NEGROES BEST MEMBERS

In the tough struggle against raiding forays by the CIO right-wing and a number of hard-fought strikes, Cameron said his local found that "Negro workers were our most loyal supporters in walking the picket lines and giving financial support," the best shops, he continued, were those with large numbers of Negro workers.

"So in the interest of our union we had to show these workers

that we meant business," he asserted, "rather than just talk about their rights."

A telephone call interrupted the interview, and at its completion, Cameron cut back in with a smile:

"That was one of our organizers reporting that a shop of all-white workers had agreed to contribute 50 cents a member to send delegates to the Cincinnati convention of the Negro Labor Council."

While on this subject he informed me that the local had donated \$100 to the committee in charge of the convention for its expenses and had designated three delegates. The three delegates

were himself, and two Negro leaders of the local—Roy McLeod, an organizer and director of organization for the union's New York council, and Roy Best, executive board member who works in a shop.

"We have assigned two staff members—Charles Lange and Roy McLeod—to work with the shops for the Negro Labor Council convention," Cameron reported. Already, he said, the union was sure of sending a minimum of 13 delegates from shops, and he indicated that there would almost surely be more than that.

Cameron disagreed with those trade union leaders who feared the organization of the Negro workers in councils as a threat to (Continued on Page 7)

FOOD SHORTAGE CRITICAL, PRICES HIGH IN ISRAEL

TEL AVIV, Oct. 7 (Telepress).—The crisis in Israel's food and general supply situation has led to "a state of mind approaching panic," the pro-government Jerusalem Post reports. Constantly rising black market prices and the continuation of the "guns instead of butter" policy have been denounced at workers' and housewives' hunger demonstrations in Israel's towns recently, the Communist paper Kol Haam reports.

The monthly ration, which is much below that of last year, was the following last month: meat, less than a pound; sugar, a pound; cheese, a fifth of a pound; fish, two-thirds of a pound; flour, about a pound. The potato ration was

2 pounds in August. Vegetables and fruit were virtually unavailable throughout the midsummer in a country famous for its export of oranges and citrus fruit. Neither was there any cocoa, rice, milk, fat, oil and biscuits. The distribution of rationed food is, now in most instances, months behind schedule; no flour, sugar, oil or margarine rations were distributed in August and the meager meat ration has not been available for three weeks.

Most of the officially distributed food disappears to the black market where prices are 700 to 1,000 percent higher than official prices.

At the same time, the official prices of bread and poultry were

raised in August. Prices of eggs went up by 20 percent and macaroni by 15 percent. The present wages cover only two-thirds of the minimum subsistence level, assessed by government bodies.

Kol Haam reports that the number of suicides is increasing in the country. "The police records explain the suicides by 'mental fatigue' but they do not say that the roots of this 'mental fatigue' are to be found in the lack of food in workers' families and that the suicides are the product of terrible living conditions" Kol Haam emphasizes.

Blaming "last winter's drought," "lack of foreign exchange," and the "flood of new immigrants" for the present plight of the Israeli working people, the government forgets the main causes of the situation: huge dollar amounts spent on strategic works and armaments obviously greatly exceeding the local defense requirements, the government's submission to the United States' demands not to develop Israeli industry and not to utilize the country's natural resources, the boycott of trade with East European countries, reduced imports of Western goods earmarked for the Korean war and unheard of profiteering of the capitalists during the present inflation in Israel.

Communist Vote in Sweden Increased

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7 (Telepress).—At two municipal by-elections the Swedish Communists increased their vote as compared with the last elections in 1950. In Skelleftea they increased their percentage of the vote from five to seven percent and gained two seats. A large percentage gain was made in Kungälv and one seat was gained.

Ohio U. Ban on Quaker Spread To Churches

COLUMBUS, O.—Ohio State University's witchhunt ban on a campus appearance by D. Cecil Hinshaw, Quaker peace lecturer, spread Friday to other groups. Even to the Ohio Women's Christian Temperance Union got into the thought-control act, with its head, Mrs. Esther Madsen, announcing nervously: "If Ohio State doesn't think their young people should hear him (Dr. Hinshaw), maybe we ought to watch our step, too."

Dr. Hinshaw, was refused permission to speak by Ohio State President Howard L. Bevis, who acted under a recent board of trustees order requiring all campus speakers to be screened by the university president.

The board order, which said the university must not be used "as an agency of un-American propaganda," was criticized yesterday by a committee representing the entire faculty of Ohio State. The committee, acting on the initiative of a committee composed of College of Education faculty members, asked the board of trustees to reconsider its order, which followed the appearance on the campus of Dr. Harold O. Rugg of Columbia University, frequent target of reactionaries.

Dr. Bevis' refusal to say specifically why a speaker is banned is promptly followed by an inference of "disloyalty" by a banned speaker.

'New China Is Wonderful,' Writes Professor

All Work for Better Life, Says American Teacher

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 7.—"The new China is wonderful," says a letter from a "pro-American" professor in China, written to a former missionary to that country, and reprinted in the Courier-Journal here. The medical missionary, who worked in China for 39 years, is F. F. Tucker. The letter was postmarked in Hong Kong, a British colony.

Mr. Tucker, commenting on the letter, declares:

"This man's viewpoint is not the popular one in this country, but would we not be wiser if we delved into matters so as to know all sides and angles, even though the angles be sharp ones?"

The portion of the letter from China quoted by Mr. Tucker follows:

"This summer there is a camp on the campus for high school and

college students, and a summer training center for new college graduates of this area. Formerly graduates from the college found their own jobs; but now the government puts everyone in the most needed and fit position.

"It does not make much difference where you serve in China as salaries are nearly standardized. The main thing is the purpose of services. Everyone works for the betterment of the people and the country.

"The new China is wonderful. Old clogged sewerage systems have been cleaned; street lights make the streets by night as light as day. The old-type officials, who cheated the people, are shot or punished by the public trials. The poor farmers and laborers are united and educated to know their own powers and importance. days."

Dikes are built for the flooded river. Highways and railways are being extended. Two years ago flour here was three times the price it was in North China; but now the price is about the same.

"We have done wrong things, but are changing for the better. We have yet a great deal to change in our teaching methods. More emphasis is given to the useful and practical side of technology, engineering, medicine, agriculture. The government has paid great attention to the general health of students.

"All poor students are taken care of by the government as to fees. Doors are widely open for the boys and girls of the farmers and laborers. Above all, common folks, like us, have no more fears of this end that, as in the old days."

Bennett Book Bares How Ford Faked Tales to Escape Trial

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—The sensational story of how old Henry Ford faked an automobile accident and planted a phony story in the Hearst press about alleged jury-tampering in order to have a U. S. court in Detroit declare a mistrial in a suit in which he was being sued for a million dollars was made public this week.

The revelation was made in a book called "We Never Called Him Henry," written by Harry Bennett, for 30 years Henry Ford's strong-arm man and head of the notorious, union-busting service department.

Bennett's book dropped like a bombshell on the Detroit scene. Detroit workers, of course, have nothing but scorn and hatred for Harry Bennett. His effort in his book to "justify" himself will find little sympathy among Detroiters, who remember how he commanded an army of thugs and murderers with the sole object of keeping the union out of the plant.

Bennett's "plea" is that he was simply an employee carrying out orders, and that Henry Ford himself was responsible for all the policies of the Ford Motor Co. It is similar to the "plea" of the Nazi stormtroopers who commanded Dachau and other murder camps who insisted they too were only "carrying out orders."

But as the old saying goes, when thieves fall out honest men may find out the truth. And that is why Bennett's book aroused such a storm in Detroit. The whole truth of course isn't there.

But Bennett does publish some information which up to now has been a secret, notably the case of the faked accident in the famous Sapiro suit charging Ford with anti-Semitism.

Here is the background to that case. Shortly after World War I, Ford purchased the Dearborn Independent, a weekly newspaper, and installed William J. Cameron as its editor.

The Independent soon started publishing one of the most notoriously anti-Semitic forgeries, the "Protocols of Zion." Ford was soon faced with a storm of outraged public opinion. But instead of backing down, Ford, the man who later got a medal from Hitler, intensified his anti-Semitic attacks.

The Independent soon began a long series of articles charging that Aaron Sapiro, a young Chicago lawyer, had organized certain farmer co-ops as part of a "Jewish ring" seeking to control American agriculture.

Sapiro entered a libel suit for a million dollars against Ford. The suit came to trial in March, 1927, before Federal Judge Ford M. Raymond. Now let Bennett take up the story in his own words:

"Meanwhile Mr. Ford who had been subpoenaed by Sapiro, and had been expected to testify at the opening, began to lose his nerve.

"Two days later the newspapers called me at my home. They said Mr. Ford had been in an automobile accident and what did I know about it. The story was then on the presses.

"It said that Mr. Ford had been driving home alone, in a Ford coupe, and that a big car had knocked Mr. Ford's car off a bridge crossing the Rouge River . . . that Mr. Ford . . . in great pain . . . walked to his house . . . that Mr. Ford's physicians spent two days with him at his home . . . and finally took him to Henry Ford Hospital where an operation had been performed.

"The story said the statement had been held up two days because of the unavoidable and unfounded inferences that may be drawn—thus neatly inferring

that Sapiro and/or his agents had made an effort to kill Mr. Ford.

"Finally Mr. Ford saw there was no way to put me off and he said:

"Well Harry I wasn't in that car when it went down into the river. But now we've got a good chance to settle this thing. We can say we want to settle it because my life is in danger."

"The case dragged on. . . . Finally, one day when I was with Mr. Ford, he gave me some information that had been brought to him, which purported to be an attempt to bribe a juror in the case. . . .

"From the beginning of the trial I had been followed by a Hearst correspondent named Hutcheson. . . .

"So I said to Mr. Ford: 'Do you wish to settle this thing? If you do I'll give your tip to Hutcheson. He'll print it and the judge will toss the jury out. Then we settle it.'"

And that's what happened. The Detroit Times printed the story of the alleged jury tampering in screaming headlines. Judge Raymond declared a mistrial, just as Bennett had predicted, and Ford was able to get the case out of court.

The story of Ford's cynical manipulations with the trial caused great embarrassment in Detroit's ruling circles. And

among the workers there were many comments this week about a "billionaire's version of justice."

For the contrast of how Ford lied and perverted justice to his own ends with the treatment of workingclass defendants by the courts is shockingly clear.

For example, in the Foley Square frameup trial of the 11 Communist leaders, it was proven beyond any doubt that one of the jurors, Janney, had publicly expressed his violent hatred of Communism, thus making it mandatory for the judge to dismiss him from jury service or even declare a mistrial.

Nothing of the sort happened, of course. But for billionaire Ford it was necessary only to fake such a story to get his case declared a mistrial.

Ford lied and faked about his automobile accident. No sleuths were put on his trail. There were no carloads of FBI agents to check up on his story. His "word" was enough. Contrast that with the treatment of William Z. Foster, the great leader of the working class, who was subjected to court examinations after his doctors testified he was seriously ill.

You can bet that Henry Ford II, that great crusader for "freedom," won't tell that story in one of the balloons he turns loose over Eastern Europe.

Ted Tinsley Says

Bat Boy for Henry Ford

The current issue of TRUE magazine carried an article called "Thirty Years With a Model-T Genius." This is Harry Bennett's account of his years as a bat-boy for Henry Ford. We have all misunderstood the man.

He writes, I have been called a thug, a gangster, a pro-Nazi, an anti-Semite. . . . All of these accusations are just plain lies."

A few paragraphs later Bennett describes a brush he had with a Ford employe, a man who "finally got too much for me and I let him have it, splitting his nose right down the middle." Then he describes a meeting with another man: "Thus I pushed his chin up with my left and swung with my right. Only his jaw didn't come down, as I had expected, and I hit him in the neck. The blow not only laid him out, but left him speechless as well." You're not going to conclude from these items that Bennett was a thug, are you? He was only fulfilling his duties as chairman of the Dearborn Bird-Watchers Society.

Bennett's boss Henry Ford was a big-hearted man who gave presents right and left—tractors, cars, any old thing. Then, when the mood moved him, he'd take the presents back. I like particularly the story of "an old and loyal employe" named Ash, whom Ford rewarded with a new Ford car. Ash was grateful—but Ford found him polishing the car. Ford then said to Bennett, "That fellow Ash hasn't done a lick of work since he got that car. You go and take it away from him."

Harry Bennett, being an up-right man, didn't like this one little bit. He was on the side of the workers, even though he is best known for his activities in the Ford Service Department, a collection of hoods, ex-cons, gangsters, and just plain bums who chaperoned the Ford workers, doing such a thorough job "that employes were even followed to the toilets."

Other priceless moments with the great industrialist are too precious to pass by. In a Ford office building, reports Bennett, Ford kept the third floor empty. The office employes were jam-



med from wall to wall on the second floor. Mr. Ford knew this," wrote Bennett, "but wouldn't change the situation because he thought if everyone got miserable enough, that would force cuts in the office staff."

Troughout all this, Bennett remained a sweet, unassuming man, never doing anything that wasn't nice unless Ford asked him. Ford asked him twenty times a day.

At times it seemed as though Ford was almost as sensitive a fellow as Bennett himself. Gangsters ran the fruit concession at the Ford plant, and "when gangsters shot a little pedler through the eyes (he lived nevertheless)

Mr. Ford got disgusted." What a thin-skinned fellow! Imagine getting disgusted over a little thing like that! As a result the fruit concession was taken away from the gangster and given to another set of gangsters.

Discussing the CIO drive in auto, Bennett writes, "If I had been in the shop, I'd have been in sympathy with the union myself." He expressed his sympathy as follows: "He (Mr. Ford) told me to arm everyone we had in the plant, and use tear gas if necessary. I felt the same way Mr. Ford did."

Was Bennett "a thug, a gangster?" Not at all. He collected rare violins and sang English madrigals outside the CIO headquarters.

RACISM STALKS ALL U.S., SAYS INDONESIAN STUDENT

The pervading racism in the United States was the reason why an Indonesian student decided to go home. In a letter to the Christian Science Monitor, Seyd Satorjo of Jogjakarta, Java, declared, "I do not like the United States at all, and I'm going home."

The student, who spent six years studying for a master's degree at Fordham and Columbia, said he didn't like the U. S. when he first came here but remained "to seek confirmation or rebuttal" of his first impressions.

"You talk too much about high ideals," he said to the white citizens of the nation. "You are self-righteous. You are a fanatically racial people. You do not like people of a different color. This prejudice is so deep and pervasive it expresses itself in your business in your schools, in your social

parties, in your politics, in your industrial life. Even in your churches you are not free of this evil."

"Your politics is a white man's politics. In the world issues of right and wrong you always take sides with your fellow white man. Take the case of imperialism. Take the case of power politics. Take the case of 'strategical' maneuvers all over the world. You are always in concert with white people. Africa and what remains of Asia are still under the white man—European, and you support him by all kinds of methods—disguised and undisguised methods."

"That is why we cannot trust your Point Four. To us that is another trick of the white man. We have known the white man a long time and he's full of guiles."

Finds Europe Keenly Aware Of U.S. Treatment of Negroes

Europeans are intensely aware of the Negro question in this country, according to Randolph L. White, writer for the Amsterdam News. White, who toured in Washington-dominated territory, found that his apologies for Negro oppression in the U. S. obviously didn't impress Europeans.

On the Orient Express, a man expressed the opinion that Negroes would fare badly "if the Americans win the war. . . ."

White replied, "No, I don't know that at all. . . . Don't you know that there are many decent Americans?"

"Certainly I do," the man replied, "but what are they going to do? . . . Nothing. America is becoming the number one fascist country in the world."

The man then asked White: "What did Dr. Bunche say about the trial of Willie McGee?"

"I don't remember him making a public statement concerning the Willie McGee case," White had to confess.

"I don't see how Dr. Bunche

could be a leader of the Negroes if he had nothing to say about the Willie McGee trial," the man concluded.

In Switzerland, White met a man from French Equatorial Africa who was interested in the advertisement of modern kitchens in White's American magazine. He asked if U. S. people really had kitchens like that. White answered that many do.

"How about Negro Americans?" the African asked.

"Many do," replied White, "but not as many have kitchens like that as other Americans."

The African told White that about 50 percent of the African students in France believed in Communism.

"I asked him," White wrote, "if he thought Communism would solve the problems of Africa. He said he thought it would, or that it was better than what Africa had today. He concluded: 'The white man has left us no alternative in Africa.'"

Local 475 and Negro Rights

(Continued from Page 2) labor unity. "I think," he said thoughtfully, "that trade unions and white workers generally should recognize the Negro workers' right to organize and fight for their own social, economic and political equality. And not limit their fight to an organization which the trade union leaders can control or pull the strings of power."

Cameron said that his union feels that many of the problems facing the labor movement result from Congressional actions prompted and supported by representatives whose seats are guaranteed by the disfranchisement of Negroes. "Just imagine," he emphasized, "how much easier it would be to defeat much of the oppressive legislation that we must fight if the Negro people were strong enough to win just one of their demands—the right to vote?"

CITES VICTORY

Cameron told the story of one shop of all white workers who won the right to a job for a Negro worker. The boss classified the Negro as a sweeper, but the white workers won the right to train the Negro worker as a mechanic on the shop machines, and later won a promotion for him. "It's no trick," Cameron continued, "to tell Negro workers that they're discriminated against. They are already won in the fight against discrimination. The real contribution of the white workers and trade union leaders is to take the fight against anti-Negro prejudices to the white workers. That is a real contribution to unity of Negro and white workers."

The existence of the Negro La-

bor Council, Cameron said, did not create a "pressure group" in the local. "But I can say this: The Council has certainly made us more alert. And we need to be kept alerted, too, because we haven't scratched the surface yet."

Local 475 covers workers in more than 100 shops in Brooklyn. Its top leadership includes three Negroes and one Puerto Rican. One Negro is a member of the union's administrative committee, the local's highest body.

In addition to its other shop campaigns, the local, Cameron pointed out, has now tackled in a mass way the training of Negro workers for skilled jobs in the industry.

TWO TRAINING CLASSES

There are two classes organized in cooperation with the Board of Education for training Negro workers for upgrading to skills. And from that they have become more conscious of training women workers, so another class for women is being organized.

The cooperation with the Negro Labor Council, Cameron said, had attracted more Negro workers to meetings and participation in the local's work. But more than that, he said:

"The labor movement should recognize that the Negro people face problems that go way beyond the shop. In fighting to solve these problems the Negro people are on the political side of labor. I see the Negro Labor Council as a connection between the trade unions and the 15,000,000 Negroes. If labor joins with them, I think we can find a solution to many of the problems for which we seem to have no answer at the present."

Westinghouse Plant Votes to Rejoin UE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

In a significant National Labor Relations Board election Thursday, approximately 450 salaried employees of Westinghouse Meter, Orange and Plane Sts., Newark, repudiated IUE-CIO as their collective bargaining agent and returned to the independent United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, Local 426 (UE).

The vote was 219 for UE and 180 for IUE-CIO.

This was the first election in the country in which the IUE-CIO workers of the national Westinghouse chain were given the opportunity to return to UE through a representation election.

The vote was hailed by UE as indicating a national trend away from the IUE-CIO which had split off some units in the electrical industry last year as a result of its raiding policies against UE.

Newark Westinghouse salaried employees until last year were members of UE. In an NLRB election, the 3,200 production workers voted to retain UE while IUE-CIO captured the salaried

unit by a slim majority.

This year's election was the result of requests made by IUE-CIO salaried workers to UE Local 426 officers for an opportunity to return to UE. UE leaders point out that many of the conditions which UE had won for this group of salaried employees, such as seniority rights in promotions, transfers and lay-offs, were abandoned by the IUE-CIO leadership, and that consequently the salaried workers felt they could only maintain and improve their economic conditions through UE.

IUE Leaders' Acceptance Of GE's 2.5% Blasted by UE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Claiming that the 2½ percent wage offer by the General Electric Co. and an up-and-down escalator clause "does not meet the need of GE workers," the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE) Friday branded the acceptance of these

discrimination against women and other benefits.

"IUE leaders fear the protests of GE workers against an up-and-down escalator, of which companies like GE and General Motors are specially fond.

"UE workers in GE plants are determined to win urgently needed wage benefits to keep with higher prices and taxes.

"GE profits for the first six months of 1951 were \$212,000,000 as against \$137,000,000 last year—an increase of more than 55 percent. Yet GE offers its employees a trifling 2½ percent.

"UE calls upon all GE workers throughout the nation to intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's high living costs."

The demands of UE-GE workers include:

1. Substantial wage increase, based on accurately measured living costs.
2. Substantial increases in day rates for all day workers. Elimination of present inequities in earnings between day workers and other production workers. Rates in skilled trades to receive special consideration.
3. Removal of discrimination against women's rates.
4. More money for each step in the automatic progression.
5. A minimum pension of \$165 a month, with retirement permissible at 60 years of age.
6. Improved insurance plan with minimum sick benefit of \$1 an hour; \$40 a week to sick and disabled workers. Surgical, hos-

pital and maternity benefits to cover full cost.

7. Eliminate geographical differentials which allow the company to open up plants and move jobs to low pay areas and undercut rates in established plants.

Budenz Alters Wallace Story

WASHINGTON. — Informer Louis Budenz made a reappearance before the McCarran witch-hunt committee Friday, and backtracked on previous accusations leveled against former vice-president Henry A. Wallace.

Earlier, Budenz had told the Senatorial group that Wallace's mission to China in 1944 was to aid the "Communists." Wallace recently insisted, in a statement issued by the White House, that he was really for the fascist dictator, Chiang Kai-shek, at the time.

Budenz modified his story Friday to say that Wallace was following the "Communist line" on China whether he knew it or not.

Budenz has been accused in the press and elsewhere of giving inaccurate testimony in his earlier appearance before the subcommittee, whose hearings are designed to aid the pro-Chiang "China Lobby."

McCarran said Wallace will be heard next Tuesday in closed session.

LABOR ACTION GROUP BACKS NAT'L NEGRO LABOR PARLEY

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Heading an appeal by Victoria Garvin, vice-president of the Negro Labor Council, the United Labor Action Committee has officially endorsed the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council to be held in Cincinnati Oct. 27 and 28.

The committee will communicate with all unions to appeal to them to endorse the convention, whose main theme will be Negro-white unity, and to urge them to send delegates.

Aaron Schneider and Leon Straus, co-chairmen of the committee, announced that they were communicating with William

Hood, president of the National Negro Labor Council, to inform him of the committee's endorsement of the convention, to pledge support and to advise him of the denunciation by the committee of the recent indictments in Cicero against innocent people rather than against the police and others who incited to riot when Harvey Clark and his family tried to move into an apartment which they had rented.

The committee is writing to President Truman and to the Justice Department demanding that the indictments be dropped and that the police who were responsible for the riots be prosecuted.

JUDGE RESERVES DECISION ON FBI WIRETAP SUBPENAS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

BALTIMORE.—Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut has reserved decision on whether he will order Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to appear in court here

and answer charges that government evidence in local Smith Act cases was secured by illegal wiretapping.

Under Federal law, the FBI may tap telephone lines only with the express consent of the attorney general. Such information as is obtained by this method, however, cannot legally be used as evidence in court. The New York Federal Circuit Court of Appeals had ruled that where wiretapping by the FBI is established, the burden of proof is on the government to show that evidence it is presenting was not secured by wiretapping.

Attorneys for the Baltimore Smith Act victims last week filed motions to force the government to suppress all its evidence because it was secured through wiretapping. Affidavits were submitted which showed that the FBI had systematically listened in not only to the defendants but to

conversations between defendants and their attorneys.

At that time they served subpoenas on McGrath and Hoover, so they could be questioned on the matter.

When the hearing opened Thursday Judge Chesnut postponed execution of the subpoenas until he had heard the arguments on wiretapping.

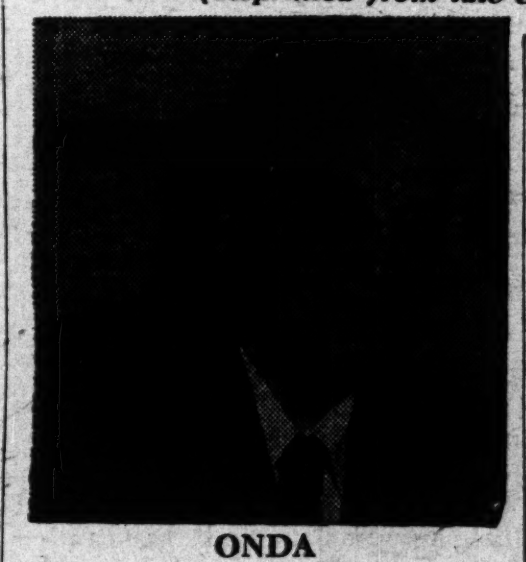
U. S. District Attorney Bernard G. Flynn denied the government's case was based on wiretapping. He insisted the main evidence was contained in six books by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and included "statements, speeches and writings of the defendants reflecting their adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

At the conclusion of the arguments, Judge Chesnut said he would announce his rulings later.

The judge named R. Palmer Ingram to serve as counsel for Mrs. Dorothy Rose Blumberg. Mrs. Blumberg told the court she had wanted Ingram as her attorney, but he had declined. Ingram said he was willing to serve, if assigned by the court.

ONDA, VERY ILL, RELEASED UNDER BAIL OF \$25,000

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)



ONDA

PITTSBURGH.—The arraignment of six Smith Act victims here was postponed Friday until Nov. 5, in Federal District Court. The six are William Albertson, Irving Weissman, Andy Onda, Jim Dolson, Steve Nelson and Ben Careathers.

Dolson and Careathers, well-known Negro leader, are still in jail under bail of \$25,000 each. Funds totaling \$16,000 have been pledged for bonds. Defense spokesmen declared Friday that as soon as \$9,000 more has been raised, Careathers' release will be secured. This will leave Dolson in jail under \$25,000 bail.

Onda, who was seriously ill while in prison, was released under \$25,000 bail last week, after his plight and ill-treatment by prison authorities was made public. Onda, was recently framed and convicted under an old Pennsylvania sedition law along with Dolson and Nelson. Just before a verdict was reached by the hand-picked jury the FBI moved in and arrested them under the Smith Act.

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Daily Tribune announced Friday that it will raise its retail price from four to five cents a copy beginning Monday.



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Labor Bazaar Dec. 13-16

A four day Labor Bazaar to raise funds for "the drive to combat anti-Semitism, attacks upon the Negro and Puerto Rican people, and all forms of discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color or political opinion." will be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St., Dec. 13, 14, 15, 16.

The bazaar is sponsored by the American Labor Party. State chairman Vito Marcantonio said on Friday that in addition to bargain prices "that will make the dollar look like a dollar again in terms of purchasing power," thousands of New Yorkers will be helping strike a blow against discrimination.